The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2135

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

Full Particulars of the Second Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

United States Steamship Niagara,
Off Cape Clear, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

Our ship is now returning from the second unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and we expect shortly to enter the harbor of Cork, where it is understood the whole squadron will meet. The immediate object in going to Cork is to await further orders, and to take in coal and water. It is expected that our stay at that port will not exceed eight days, but there are many reasons for believing otherwise; some of which are the probable necessity for the general manager of the Company, Mr. Field, who is now on board, to go to London; the probability of a meeting of directors being called; and, above all, that the *Agamemnon* requires such extensive repairs, for that ship received considerable damage during this voyage, and at times her situation was extremely critical, if not dangerous.

As a condensed account of the Expedition, up to this date, may interest your readers, I shall give it, resuming the journal of events at the point (June 20) where I was obliged to break off, in order to send my last letter by the ship *Alice Munroe*, which spoke us at sea.

Sunday, June 20.—Heavy gales and a high sea, the ship under very short sail; the *Agamemnon* one and a-half miles distant, laboring terribly; from 4 A. M. to noon gale increases in violence; the squalls come more heavy and more frequent; the *Agamemnon* telegraphs, "We are going to wear ship;" she then wears round on other tack; wind W. S. W.; the *Niagara* does the same; the *Agamemnon* again telegraphs, "We have lost our stern-guard;" the *Niagara*, at this time rolling heavy, brings the large iron buoys lashed outside under water; the lashings to the starboard buoy part, and carry away the cranes which support the buoys on each quarter. It is found necessary to cut adrift the starboard one and let it drift away; the port buoy is with difficulty secured and taken on board; at 4 P. M. the *A.* signalizes, "We shall wear ship;" both ships rolling heavy, *A.* more especially; two strange vessels in sight; ends heavy gales; the barometer falls down to 29. 19; at noon lat. 54° 12′, and long 29° 36′ W.

Monday, June 21.—Heavy gales, high sea, but clear weather; wind S. W. by S.; at 6½ A. M. a very heavy sea strikes the jibboom which carries away the flying jibboom and all attached to it. The sail and riggers, however, are saved. The *Agamemnon* distant 1½ miles; she is observed to have a heavy list, laboring very heavy; she is suddenly lost to our view; we conjecture she must have wore ship without signalizing. At noon there is no prospect of its abating; the *Niagara* hove to, no observation; lat. by account 54°; 25° N. long., barometer 29° 21′, air 53°, water 51°. From noon to 6 P. M. blows the same; at 8 P. M., it moderates and at midnight but little wind, and sea becomes smooth.

Tuesday, June 22.—Fine weather, smooth sea, wind, moderate from the westward; chased a ship bound west, mistook her for the *Agamemnon*. Noon furled all sail, the wind light and dead ahead; lat. 53° 42′, long. 30° 17′ west. From noon to midnight same variation of compass 3½ points W.; local attraction 23° W.; position to start from S. S. W. three-fourths W. true, distant 155 miles.

Wednesday, June 23.—Clear weather, smooth sea, light breezes, from W. by S.; steaming only; lat., noon, 51° 50′ N., long 32° 48′; at P. M. made two sail ahead that soon prove to be the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*; the *Valorous* lowers boat and boards us; congratulations pass on escaping the fury of the gale; both these ships sustain some damage; the three of the squadron on hand near the position; all heave to, to remain stationary till *Agamemnon* arrives; at midnight it is foggy, neither the *Valorous* nor *Gorgon* to be seen.

Thursday, June 24.—The day commences foggy; ship heading W. N. W.; we drift rapidly to north at rate of two miles per hour per log, yet at noon find we have experienced a powerful south current of 35 miles. Nothing in sight at noon, 51° 15′, lon. 23° 3′. After obtaining the latitude the *Niagara* squared yards, made sail, run before the wind, in order to recover lost latitude. At 7½, it commences to blow and increases to a gale; furled mizzen-topsail and foresail; put ship under snug sail; the wind at N. W. Nothing seen of any of squadron all this day.

Friday, 25th, A. M.—Strong gales, clear weather; ship under close reef fore and main-topsails and storm fore-staysail; considerable sea. Noon, no observation; lat. by account, 52°3′, lon. by account, 33° 18′. At noon squared away to run north to make up lost northing, and also to search after the absent squadron; wind S. S. W.; clear. At 7 P. M. blowing strong; close-reefed the topsails, furled foresail and mizzen-topsail, wore ship and stood S. W.

Friday, June 25.—Strong gales, but clear, some sea—noon, lat. 52° 3′, lon. 33° 18′ W.; at 1 P. M. saw 3 sail ahead. Soon discovered they were the Telegraph Squadron. Furled all sail and stood for them. The weather became beautiful. All the squadron have boats down, visiting each other's ships. The Captain of the *Agamemnon* informs us experienced same gale we did—suffered heavy damages—*the entire coil of telegraph cable had shifted; his ship was in a very critical situation, and he must recoil a portion of the cable before it could be ready for splicing*, and could not be ready before 24 hours. Day ends very fine in every respect.

Saturday, June 26.—Calm, beautiful weather, squadron close together; at 8 A. M. a telegraphic message from *Agamemnon* says: "*Will be ready to splice at 9 o'clock.*" Preparations are immediately made; hawsers sent on board of her, as also the end of the telegraph cable. Everything auspicious and favorable—lat. 52° 2′, lon. 33° 18′ W. We are 15 days out at noon. At 1 o'clock *we commence paying out cable.* At 3 o'clock we had 200 fathoms out; it is calm; the hawser is cast off from the *Agamemnon*, and the *Niagara* commences to pay out in earnest, as does the *Agamemnon*. At 3:45 just three miles of cable had been paid out, the pressure 2,360 pounds, when, at that instant, as the cable was coming out of the circle, *the cable got out of one of the grooves of the wheel and into another groove, and, before it could be liberated, it parted by being cut by a tar-scraper attached to the wheel.* Thus the three miles from our ship was lost, and probably the same amount from the *Agamemnon*, as no doubt she did not make any attempt to save it. The ships then again neared each other; spliced again at 5 P. M.; took in hawsers and commenced paying out under the most favorable prospects; sea smooth as a mill-pond, and weather calm. The night is beautiful. The *Gorgon* heads the *Niagara*—the *Valorous* heads the *Agamemnon*. We follow the N.W. ¾ N.—the *Agamemnon* a S.E. ¾ S. course; our rate of speed *three miles per hour*. At 8 P. M., 12 miles and 270 fathoms have run out most beautifully, the pressure being very uniform at 2,400 lbs. The same continues till midnight, when this day ends.

Sunday, June 27.—The sea continues smooth; wind light, from the westward; course and rate of sailing, the same. At 1 A. M. *the electricians report the continuity has ceased.* Every person who hears this report is struck with consternation, for everything seemed progressing so very fine and satisfactory; the dynamometer indicating 2,400 pounds; the rotometer 35 miles, 270 fathoms, as being out. Although this discovery is reported at 1 o'clock A. M., the cable is continued to be paid out slowly, and the ship's speed is reduced, until 5½ A. M. The cable then out is 43 *miles, 280 fathoms.* The dynamometer rises from 3,000 to 3,200 and 3,400 pounds; ship's progress is slowed down to *one mile per hour.* The engine is set in motion to haul in cable, and that task is commenced at 5½ o'clock. The cable comes in slowly, the pressure increases to 4,300 pounds, at which point *the cable snaps, and all except about three-fourths of a mile hanging out is lost.* What little we succeed in hauling in *is very much snarled and badly kinked.* The very long-jawed wire is *nearly separated from the inside covering of gutta percha, and is totally unfit for any service.* The ship is now put head about towards the point of starting, in order to reconnect the cable the third time with the *Agamemnon*. The opinion prevails on board our ship, founded on some trials and scientific principles, that the cause of failure of continuity must have occurred close to or on board of the *Agamemnon*. All confidence is given that actual trial proves the break did not occur on our side of the splice, but that it was between the splice and the *Agamemnon*. We were at this time 84 miles apart, and the splice was supposed to be mid-way. At 10½ A. M.—it is calculated we are on the precise spot from whence we started to lay the cable. The *Agamemnon* is not here, but the *Gorgon* is. At 11 A. M., lowered a boat, and boarded the ship *Alice Munroe*, 14 days from Liverpool, bound for Boston. Noon, light N.W. wind and a smooth sea—lat. 51° 57′ north, lon. 32° 46′ west. Afternoon, calm, sea smooth, banked up fires. From midnight till noon fine weather.

Monday, June 28.—At 1 P. M., discovered three sail; soon made them out to be the Telegraph squadron. At 4½ P. M., all three sent boats to the *Niagara*. At 6 P. M., sent hawser and cable to *Agamemnon*; paid out 210 fathoms cable; indicator standing at 582-168; and previous to paying out any, it was 582-100; wind quite light, at W.N.W.; all sail is furled on board both ships—the *Valorous* in position ahead of the *Agamemnon*, and the *Gorgon* ahead of the *Niagara*; the *Valorous* and *Agamemnon* heading S.E.⅛ S.—the *Gorgon* and *Niagara* N.W.¾ N.; our supposed depth of water 1,670 fathoms, at 6:13 P. M.; we start for our respective destinations at 8:2 P. M., precisely, there is just three nautical miles of cable paid out; at this time and quantity out the dynamometer first shows an indication of pressure of 2,100 pounds; up to midnight the speed of ship is 3¾ of a mile per hour—(by log hove every 15 minutes)—while the cable speed is 5¼ miles per hour; the pressure is very regular and uniform at 2,200 pounds; ends beautiful—the *Gorgon* close to us.

Tuesday, June 29.—Commences beautiful weather; sea perfectly smooth, wind light, at W. S. W.; course, N. W.¾N.; speed, 4 miles per hour, cable going out finely. At 4 A. M. the *Niagara* has paid out 48 nautical miles; at 8 A. M., 68 nautical miles and 200 fathoms. The actual distance run from point of starting is 46 miles; pressure, 2,200½ pounds; from 8 o'clock to noon rate of sailing is 4 knots. At noon, the amount of cable out is 89 miles, 360 fathoms; pressure, 2,200 pounds; fine weather, sea smooth; barometer, 30:38; air, 56°; water, 58°; lat. 54° 4′; lon. 35° 2′. The latter part of this 24 hours is pleasant, wind at W. S. W.—speed of ship 4 knots. At 4 o'clock *one hundred and eleven miles* and 600 fathoms (nautical miles) have been paid out. The *Niagara* has scarcely any motion, and cable runs out beautifully. At 9 hours and 10 minutes the electricians from their station give the fatal word, "*The continuity has stopped.*" 140 miles 570 fathoms of cable out up to this hour. From this time till 27 minutes after 12 midnight, the speed of the vessel was as slow as possible, and the cable paid out as little as it could be. It had previously been understood, in the event of the failure of the continuity, six hours should elapse before paying out should cease, or cable suffered to part. Meanwhile rockets were sent up, which the *Gorgon* answered, and she sent a boat to us. So ends this day. N. B.—The actual distance run since leaving the *Agamemnon* is 107 miles, up to midnight.

Wednesday, June 30.—The *Niagara is riding wholly by the telegraph cable*; speed of ship stopped; no motion to engine, and no paying out of cable; pressure is applied in order to have cable part, for it is now useless, but all to no purpose; 4,900 pounds are applied, and the weight of several persons upon the breaks; at 12:31 A.M. *the cable parts out from the stern; an attempt is made to haul it in, but in vain*; the axe had to be applied *and 144 miles, 800 fathoms cable, is lost on this trial.* Thus ended trial No. 3. The Captain of the *Gorgon* now returns to his vessel, while Captain Hudson issues his orders to up helm and put on steam, and our ship is under full headway, bound for Cork harbor, Ireland, and at 8 A. M. set top-sails. Afternoon, stiff breezes; driving more ahead; furled all sail. From this time till midnight heavy rain. Rate of sailing 8½ knots per hour.

Thursday, July 1.—Commences thick, rainy weather at 4 A. M.; set double-reef topsails and foresail; speed 9½ miles per hour; course E. by S. one-half S.; wind S. W. by W.; lat. 52° 26′; long. 29° 40′. Afternoon, overcast and squally; considerable rain at times; midnight rainy.

Friday, July 2.—Misty, rainy weather; moderate winds from W. N. W.; course E. by S.; sailed by log 258 miles; lat. 51° 55′, lon. 23° 2′.

Saturday, July 3.—Fine, steady breezes: sea smooth; all sail set and full steam; speed 10 knots; sailed from noon to noon 230 miles; course E. by S., half S.; lat. 51° 15′ N., lon. 17° 27 W.; 23 days from Plymouth; ends the same.

Sunday, July 4.—Fine breezes from W. N. W. throughout the day; lat. 51° 17′ N.; lon. 11° 54′ W.; at 6 P. M. made Cape Clear Light, distant 10 miles.

Monday, July 5.—Stiff breezes; ship lying by for pilot; at 2 A. M. took pilot on board; at 5 A. M. came to an anchor abreast of Queenstown, Cork Harbor.

From all I can learn, and my own observation, I am pretty well satisfied that we shall not leave Cork very soon. Many obstacles will present themselves, and should we leave, as now contemplated, for another trial, experience teaches me that it will result in a failure. The confidence, however, of some few, of whom Mr. Field is one, remains as yet unshaken.

There was one remarkable circumstance attending the laying of the cable. Every time we were prepared to splice the cable, the weather was exceedingly fine for the purpose. and the sea smooth and so continued until the accident happened while previously, and afterwards, it was rough and stormy. Such was the case in every instance until the ships met again. In fact the only favorable weather we had was while engaged with the cable. The *Niagara* lost in three trials 192 miles of cable, yet we return with 1,260 miles of cable on board.

In laying the cable every possible care and attention was given to the object, and every preventive was used to guard against accident or misfortune. Even the Captain and First Lieutenant stood watch during the process of laying, day and night. The officer of the deck gave his constant attention to the log and coarses, and the log was heaved every 15 minutes. In the cable-circle was stationed 20 men. Ten men were at the paying-out machine, while another gang was stationed on platform leading from circle to machine. The Engineer of the Company was constantly at his post, or was relieved by the Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*. There were also two other engineers detailed to assist. Then there was a master's mate stationed at the brake; also two gentlemen connected with the Company, and the general business manager, all standing watch and regularly relieved; while one-half of the electricians were constantly on duty, in which department alone there are 8 persons. The whole number of persons on board in pay of the Company is 22.

The scene at night was beautiful. Scarcely a word was spoken; silence was commanded, and no conversation allowed. Nothing was heard but the peculiar rattling of the machine as the cable was running out. This music was singular, without variation; while the lights about deck and in the quarter-deck circle—it was the first we paid out—gave brilliancy to the scene. Some forty or fifty lanterns illuminated the decks. Each time that it was announced the continuity had stopped, it seemed to paralyze all who heard the sad news.

The mode adopted by the ships in splicing was this: The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* made fast to each other—stern to stern—by a hawser. They kept 200 fathoms apart until two miles of cable had been paid out, (sufficient to reach bottom,) then cast off and pursued separate courses at a rate generally of *five miles per hour*, while the ships' progress would vary from 3½ to 4½ miles per hour. You will easily imagine the sea must each time have been smooth to form a connection. The highest pressure at any time was 4,500 pounds, the lowest 1,900. Satisfactory experiments prove in two instances that the continuity or break of cable occurred nigh to the *Agamemnon*, and certainly beyond the splice from our ship. Yours.

The Cleveland Railroad Convention.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following special dispatch from Cleveland, dated July 21 9½ P. M.:

"A Convention of the leading officials of Eastern and Western Railroad Companies met at Cleveland to-day, to take action upon the difficulties in railway transit, resulting from the recent reduction of passenger fares on the New-York and Erie Road. Seventeen Western roads were invited to participate, and, although the notice was brief, ten were represented. The New-York Central was very strongly represented. Warm and exciting discussions took place.

The Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, and Columbus and Cleveland lines at first refused to excommunicate the Erie Road as to freights. They, however, finally yielded, and a resolution was adopted by the Convention reducing passenger and freight fares from all points, by all routes to and from New-York, $1 per ton, and $1 per passenger, below whatever price the Erie Road may charge. But on final ratification the Little Miami and the Columbus and Cleveland Roads flinched, and the latter moved evasive resolutions.

These were denounced by President Cass, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and Mr. Jewett, President of the Steubenville, Pittsburg and Cincinnati Road, who moved an adjournment. A stormy scene ensued, during which Judge Jewett warned the Convention that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads had suffered six weeks in silence, but within forty-eight hours would reduce rates to nominal prices. After a severe struggle, Mr. Hubby, of the C. C. Road, and Mr. Durand, of the L. M. R. R., agreed to a conference, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution for immediate reduction on all routes.

Subsequently, the above action was changed so as to keep *through passenger rates by all routes the same as those on the Erie road*, the reduction to be pro-rated among the various roads according to the existing proportions. This new tariff of rates is to take effect on Monday next, (26th inst.) Reduction on freights to be as above stated

Mr. Cass, of the P., Ft. W. and Chicago, and Mr. Corning, of the New-York Central Roads, intimated during the debate, to the Little Miami and C. & C. Roads, their readiness to cut the latter roads off in favor of the Dayton route.

Under the new tariff the fare from Cincinnati to New-York will be $17; to other points in proportion. Freights will be reduced $1 per ton.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FROM UTAH—COLONEL STEPTOE'S DEFEAT—THE TREASURY.

Washington, Friday, July 23.

Dispatches from Utah to the 25th of June, received at the War Department to-day, state that orders have been issued that no one should leave the ranks of the Army in passing through Salt Lake City, except from absolute necessity, and the greatest care was to be taken that the herds did not trespass upon the fields of the citizens.

Among the documents received is Governor Cummings pardon and peace proclamation to the inhabitants of Utah.

An officer of the Army, writing from Washington Territory relative to Colonel Steptoe's defeat, says the route eastward and northward of Colville is now virtually blockaded; that no one can cross Snake River, and that it will require a force ten times as large as is now there, before peace can be restored.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows the amount on deposit to be $7,348,000, of which $4,660,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the week were $1,089,000.

Movements of Troops on the Plains.

St. Louis, Friday, July 23.

Leavenworth dispatches of the 20th per U. S. Express to Booneville, say: "The Express, which left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d inst., with orders for General Harney to halt and await instructions from Washington, has returned. General Harney was overtaken fifteen miles east of the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte, on the 8th inst. The General intended going to Ash Hollow to meet the principal Chiefs, and a considerable body of the Cheyennes, who, being aware of the presence of General Harney in their country, were desirous of holding Council with him for the purpose of renewing their assurances of friendship towards the whites.

Capt. Simpson, who was dispatched with orders countermanding the advance of a portion of the reinforcements, was met at Fort Kearney on the 11th, and probably came up with General Harney's headquarters by the 16th. The troops and trains were all getting along well, although the latter were somewhat delayed by high water.

Col. May's column was met on the 9th near O'Fallon's Bluff, and Col. Morrison's above Plum Creek on the 10th. Col. Sumner was in camp, near Fort Kearney, on the 11th. Majors Emery and Whiting's columns were near the Little Blue on the 13th.

Several of the parties burned out by the late fire at Leavenworth have commenced rebuilding, and vigorous measures were being taken to organize a fire department. Some of the apparatus arrived this morning.

This has been the hottest day of the season here; the mercury rising to 90° in the shade at 8 o'clock this morning, and to 100° at noon.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Friday, July 23.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 19th inst., per United States Express to Booneville, says the Santa Fé mail has arrived, with dates to the 1st inst. All the water-courses on the route were very high.

Great preparations were making at Santa Fé to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Surveying Party on the Canadian River report the country splendid, with an abundance of water and grass, and every way suitable for a railroad.

The mail party had suffered no molestation from the Indians.

Some of the trains which left here in the Spring had arrived at Santa Fé. Those on the Plains were getting along finely. The grass was never better.

News From Kansas.

St. Louis, Friday, July 23.

The Kansas *Herald* says that General Calhoun has issued certificates of election to all those elected under the Lecompton Constitution. The Free-State members from Leavenworth County receive certificates, which gives that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The returns for State officers will be made to the Legislature, in whose hands the whole subject rests. The *Herald* exhorts the people to vote for ordinance and settle the question without further strife and agitation.

The New-York Steam Ordinance and the New-Haven Railroad.

Cooperstown, Friday, July 23.

The motion to stop by injunction the inforcing of the New-York steam ordinance, made by the New-Haven Railroad in the United States Circuit Court, is now under elaborate argument before Justice Nelson. The City authorities and the property holders are represented by Messrs. D. Dudley Field, Ex-Judge Dean and A. Oakey Hall. The Railroad counsel are Messrs. Noyes & O'Connor.

The Death of Gen. Quitman.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 22.

Minute guns were fired here to-day from sunrise to sundown as a mark of respect to the late Gen. Quitman.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, July 23.

The weather is cloudy and quite cool. Wind northeast.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

Flour—Moderate business, at unchanged quotations; sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 for Sour; $3 75 for Superfine; $4@$4 37½ for good to choice Extras, and $4 50@$4 75 for double Extras. Wheat quiet; sales 12,000 bushels warm Milwaukee Club, at 75c.; 12,000 bushels warm Racine Club, at 72c.; 1,000 bushels Red Ohio, at 83c. Corn firm; demand fair; sales 4,200 bushels, at 51c.@52c. for hot, and 60c.@62c. for sound. Oats dull, and nominally 37½c. for sound, and 35c.@36c. for unsound. Rye better, with a good demand; sales 15,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c. Freights firmer, and boats scarce. *Receipts to-day*—7,035 bbls. Flour; 13,500 bushels Wheat; 47,500 bushels Corn; 4,375 bushels Rye. *Canal shipments*—3,442 bbls. Flour; 36,989 bushels Wheat; 62,852 bushels Corn; 10,560 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat firm; sales 28,000 bushels at $1 05 for White Canadian afloat; 98c. for Red Ohio; 75c.@78c. Warm to Chicago Spring. Corn unchanged; sales 1,700 bushels Hot Illinois at 55c. Oats quiet. Canal Freights unchanged—Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

Boats are only commencing to arrive from the Schenectady break to-night. No sales worth reporting on market.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 22.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Molasses, 30c. for prime. Flour advanced 12½c.; Superfine, $4 25 ℔ bbl.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 23.

Flour firm. Whisky steady, at 22c. Mess Pork, $16, and in good demand. Bacon dull,

Chicago, Friday, July 23.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm and advanced 4c. Corn active at 50½c. Oats buoyant and advanced 2c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—900 bbls. flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 19,500 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 23.

Flour firm; demand limited. Wheat steady; White, $1 15@$1 25; Red, $1 05@$1 10. Corn active, and 2c. better. Provisions active. Whisky scarce at 25c.@26c.

Baltimore, Friday, July 23.

Flour firmer, but rates unchanged. Wheat and Corn firm, but no change in prices. Whisky firm at 25½c.@26½c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $17. Bulk Meats, 6c.@6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c., and Sides, 8½c.@8¾c. Lard held at 11½c.

Deserters Arrested.—On Thursday afternoon Officer Chas. Harvey, of Harbor Police boat No. 2, arrested two apprentices named Fritz Christine and Peter Rung, belonging to the ship *Gottenberg* laying off the Battery, ready for sea, who had deserted the above ship. They were given in charge of the captain, who then proceeded to sea.

The De Riviere Scandal Continued.

HUNCKE AND DAVIS HELD TO BAIL FOR PERJURY—MULFORD NON EST—COLONEL BLOUNT, WIFE AND DAUGHTER RETURN HOME TO-DAY—ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS FROM MISS BLOUNT RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIR.

Mr. Huncke, the proprietor of the Napoleon Hotel, and John Davis, his bar-tender, were brought up before Judge Ogden yesterday morning, on the bench-warrant issued Thursday, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each to appear and answer the charge of perjury at the next sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in October. Henry Fincke and Richard Coles, both of Hoboken, became their bondsmen. Lawyer Mulford, against whom a similar warrant was issued, failed to appear, the officer having returned him *non est*. He has not been seen in Hoboken since Saturday last. The charge against him is, subornation of perjury, he having, as counsel for Huncke, drawn up the false return to the *habeas corpus*, and induced Huncke to swear to it.

It is said that a reconciliation has been effected between Colonel Blount and his wife, so far at least as to induce the lady to return home with her husband, and that they, together with their daughter, will start for Mobile to-day.

It is due to this young lady, whose reputation might otherwise be injured in the estimation of her acquaintances, to state that her part in this scandal has been an involuntary one from the commencement. Even the letters which she is said to have written to de Riviere, one or two of which he had the baseness to publish, evidently with the view of committing her as a party to his villainy, were either written by others and reluctantly copied by her, or penned by herself with the view of deceiving her jailors into the belief that she was a willing captive, in order that she might the more readily escape from her captivity. She states that, from the time she left her father's house in Mobile, which she was induced to do under the pretence of taking a short ride with her mother and Capt. de Riviere, and with no idea of going more than a few miles into the country, up to the time she escaped from her jailors near Philadelphia and returned to her father, she has been under the control of others whose commands she unwillingly obeyed throughout the whole affair. The pretence by which she was induced to leave the house of Dr. Dewees has already been published in the report of her testimony before Judge Ogden. After leaving the house in Crosby-street mentioned in her testimony, she says she was driven to Jersey City, thence to Bergen, and so around to Hoboken, where she was placed in the Napoleon Hotel. On arriving there, and ascertaining the deception that had been practiced upon her, she says she told her mother plainly, that she would escape and go back to her father the first opportunity she had. She was then confined in a room and was not allowed to see any one except Captain de Riviere and one or two others who were in the plot. It was owing to this avowal of her determination to escape, that, when it was found necessary to remove her from the Napoleon Hotel, she was taken a hundred miles into the country, instead of being concealed in Hoboken. It was thought that, by taking her so far away and leaving her without friends, she would be unable to get back before the arrangements had been effected for the party to sail for Europe, which was the original intention. When the plan of taking her into the country was first announced to her she says she acquiesced in it. and as her mother testified, "begged to go," thinking that if she once escaped from the surveillance and control of her mother and De Riviere, she would find means to return to her father. The rest of her adventures, after leaving Hoboken, are contained in her testimony before alluded to. After she got into the family of Mr. Large, the farmer, she resolved that then was the time to make her escape, and, although so ill as to be hardly able to sit up, she nerved herself to the attempt, and succeeded in carrying out her resolution. With regard to the interview which she had with de Riviere, on Sunday night, at Dr. Mulford's, she says she saw the Captain about five minutes; that about the first thing he asked her was whether she had got any money, saying that he had pawned his watch for $20 to get there, and only twenty-five cents left. She had no money to give him, and he soon left. He was dressed on that occasion in a brown threadbare coat, a slouched felt hat, colored shirt, and white pants the worse for wear and—dirt. As three or four warrants for his arrest are in the hands of officers, this may be important news for them, particularly as he was seen a week afterwards attired in the same habiliments, *plus* a little more dirt. The romantic feature of the Count's person. however, at last accounts, was missing. That martial mustache "that so gracefully curled" at the Hotel Napoleon had fallen with his falling dignity.

A Woman Found Dead in a Vessel's Forecastle—Mysterious Case.

About 9 A. M., yesterday, a young colored woman was discovered lying dead in the forecastle of the schooner *Medad Platt*, by Captain Ireland, the master of the vessel. Her body was lifted out on deck, and Captain Ireland then notified the Police of the Second Precinct of the circumstances. Captain Weed, having sent word to Coroner Perry, proceeded with two officers to the pier adjoining Fulton Market-slip, where the schooner was lying, to inquire into the case. The body was lying near the forecastle hatch, on deck, upon some hides, having on no clothing except a chemise, but covered with a calico dress, which evidently belonged to the deceased woman. The vessel's crew consisted of three colored men, named Nelson Ward, William Henry Boon, and James Robsatt, the first two belonging to Newbern, N. C., and the last a native of the West Indies. Nelson Ward admitted that he had been staying with the young woman, and that she came on board the schooner with him on Thursday night. John Morris, of Brooklyn, the cook of the schooner, who came on board to get breakfast yesterday, about 8½ A. M., saw her standing in the forecastle gangway, with her feet on the forecastle ladder, and her arms resting on the sides of the hatchway; she appeared to have come up to get the air. Ward nudged the cook, and pointing to her, said: "That is my woman." The cook told him she had better go down below, as the Captain would see her if she stood there. Ward then went and spoke to her, and she went down. To make sure that she would not be seen, the forecastle hatch was then closed down. The vessel being loaded with spirits of turpentine, the smell from which was almost sufficient to suffocate one in the hold with the hatches *off*, it is presumed the woman, weakened by the night's debauch, sank under the influence of the turpentine in the confined forecastle, and being unable to get out, died of suffocation. Stephen Casey, a colored laborer, recognized deceased. Her name was Ann, and she had been employed at 50 cents a week working for Clark, a wooden-legged man, who keeps a boarding-house in Baxter-street. Casey and his wife boarded in the house. The girl, he believed, was a prostitute, though she also worked out for a living.

Boon states that he staid with a woman up town, and did not go on board until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found Ward and the girl lying on the deck near the bowsprit. He says that neither of them went below during the night, and denied having anything to do with the woman.

Robsatt states that he was not on board of the vessel during the night at all; that he went on board between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, when he found Ward and the woman there. He had nothing to do with her. Ward told the mate that he overslept himself, and fearing the woman would be seen if she left the vessel, persuaded her to stay until noon, when she could go off unobserved. The three colored men were arrested by Officer Ladd, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, as witnesses, and Casey and the Captain of the vessel were also directed to appear at Bellevue Hospital to-day, at 2 o'clock, when Coroner Perry will hold the inquest.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Deaf Mute Killed on the Hudson River Railroad.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills, at Fort Washington, upon the body of Pat. Hines, the deaf mute and pupil, in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, who was run over at One Hundred and Sixtieth-street on the 20th inst. by a Hudson River Railroad train and instantly killed. The evidence coincided with the statement of the case published in the Times just after the accident, and exonerated the Engineer from all blame. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was 15 years of age, and his parents reside in Buffalo. He has been for some time connected with the Institution.

Woman Burned to Death.—Mrs. Ryan, residing at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-av., was so badly burned yesterday at noon—her clothes having taken fire—that she died in half an hour. She was building a fire, and after pouring some camphene on the kindling-wood, set fire to it and was burned. One of her children, 7 years of age, was so severely burned that it is not expected to live. An inquest will be held to-day on the body.

Another Camphene Accident.—Mary Clark died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of burns received a few days ago by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 34 Columbia-street. The inquest will be held to-day.

Police Intelligence.

D. Wemyss Jobson Dangerously Assaulted—Concussion of the Brain.—D. Wemyss Jobson called yesterday at No. 87 Franklin-street to see an artist. At the door, Jobson met Mr. Hennessy, the occupant of the house. Mr. Hennessy knew Jobson but Jobson did not know Mr. Hennessy. Jobson inquired if Mr. H. was the artist he was in quest of giving the name of the artist. The following brief scene ensued upon the interrogatory:

Mr. Hennessy—You are D. Wemyss Jobson. I have never been introduced to you, but will introduce myself. I am a friend of Thomas Francis Meagher, whom you have grossly belied in your paper—then take that.

Mr. Hennesy raised his right foot and projected it with unexpected energy and vigor towards the rear of Her Majesty's dentist. The foot having reached its destination with a vast amount of unexpected force, which was immediately transferred to the body of the aforesaid, Her Majesty's dentist, and the consequence was a rapid descent of the aforesaid body of Her Majesty's dentist to the pavement. Her Majesty's dentist, after recovering his equilibrium, arose and said:

Jobson—I don't understand this proceeding—I demand an explanation.

Mr. Hennessy—I have given all the explanation I shall give.

Jobson—I tell you I will have an explanation—(advancing up the steps.)

Mr. Hennessy—Go to the d—l, (and shuts the door in Jobson' face.)

Jobson looks at the door a minute in silent amazement, casts a momentary glance at his soiled trousers, and then looks about him.

As men of practical genius jump hastily to conclusions, so did Jobson. Seeing two boys standing on the opposite side of the street, who had witnessed the scene, he hurried after them, but the more he hurried after them the more they hurried from him. Jobson, as the result proved, had determined to lay the matter before a Police Magistrate, and having the importance of witnesses—his experience in litigation having long ago impressed upon him the necessity of taking the first step in legal warfare—he sought to get the boys to go with him. Failing to get the boys, he determined to go without them, and went *solus.*

Half-an-hour after the above scene on the door steps of No. 87 Franklin street, which was enacted in much less time than it has taken us to describe it, Her Majesty's Dentist rushed into Jefferson Market Police Court. His quick breathing showed that he had hurried. His excited look and excited manner showed that his was business of the greatest importance.

Jobson—I have a serious complaint to make.

Justice Kelly—I shall be happy to hear it.

Jobson—If your Honor please, I have again—and it is but one of many similar complaints that I have had to make since I retired from the position of a member of Her Majesty's household—dentist to the Royal family of England—Sir, I have been made the object of an outrageous personal insult. I have had the boot of a plebbian applied to that portion of my person which, Sir, had it been applied to yours, would have caused you to exhibit a higher pitch of indignation than you have been pleased to notice in me. Sir, I, Her Majesty's dentist, while at the door of a house in this City, peacefully and inoffensively inquiring for a brother artist, had, as I have before intimated, the boot of an athletic male person applied as aforesaid. Sir, to a man of a coarser nature—to a man less refined in his habits, less sensitive, physically, the result might not have been serious. But, Sir, with me, who am an educated man—a scientific man, reared in the lap of luxury, having never physically rubbed against the rough edges of the world—one, Sir, to be brief, who for a number of years occupied the honorable and dignifying position of a member of her Majesty's Household—to wit: Dentist to the Royal family of England—to one, Sir, who has been for a long time, I may say for many years, on the most intimate terms, socially and politically, with the most noted men and women of England and France; I Sir, who have been persecuted by that scape-grace, Louis Napoleon, who at this very moment has numberless emissaries in this very City—the principal City of your great Republic—yes, Sir, I, who have been what I have been, and in consequence of that have been subjected to persecutions that would have broken down any other than one who lived for the advancement of a great cause; I, Sir, who have been a member of Her Majesty's household, persecuted, as I have said—aye, Sir, more than I dare tell—you, Sir, as an educated man and a gentleman—as a Judge of the realm, can imagine the result of such an injury, physically and mentally, as that to which I have, in terms as plain as is consistent with the language of a gentleman, explained to you. Sir, after the explanation I have given, I deem it almost unnecessary for me to say that the result was of a most serious character. Sir, immediately after the application of the boot as aforesaid, I was afflicted with what is technically termed *cerebri concussio*, known in the vulgar as concussion of the brain. Sir, I have to state to you that, immediately after the application of the boot as aforesaid, a concussion of the brain ensued, from which I have suffered ever since, and from which, as your Honor may perceive, I am not yet entirely recovered. Sir, I have to ask you for the arrest and punishment of the person who has thus inflicted physical injury and personal outrage upon me.

The above statement of his case by Her Majesty's dentist was convincing to the mind of the magistrate. A summons was issued, requiring the appearance of Mr. Hennesey to answer the complaint.

The Late Assault on Two Married Ladies.—An examination was to have taken place yesterday morning, before Justice Osborne, in the case of the recent ruffianly assault upon two respectable married ladies by ex-Policeman Wm. Meehan. Counsel for Meehan stated that the parties were willing to let the matter end where it was, but the Justice said that the case could not be allowed to drop in such an easy way, but that he should insist on an examination. Mr. Meehan's counsel declared that he was too ill to appear then, and demanded a postponement of the investigation, which was granted. It was stated on behalf of the ladies that they had only consented to withdraw this prosecution on the ground that they thought Meehan had been pretty severely punished already, and from their desire to avoid further notoriety. Meehan, who at the time of the assault was employed as the doorman at the Court of Common Pleas, has since been discharged from his post by Judge Daly.

Stephen H. Branch and his Alligator.—Stephen H. Branch was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, to answer a second charge of libel preferred against him by Mayor Tiemann and Mr. Simeon Draper. The charge is based upon an article published in the last *Alligator*, headed, "My Indictment for Libel." The affidavits were the formal papers usual in similar cases, alleging defamation of character, and injury to their fair fame in the community. Daniel Adee, of Centre-street, who prints the paper, was also arrested as a *particeps criminis.* Branch and Mr. Adee each gave bail in $1,000, to answer the charges preferred against them, Mr. Southworth, of the *Sunday Mercury*, becoming surety for Branch, and Mr. Andrew J. White, of No. 146 East Thirteenth-street, being bondsman for Mr. Adee.

Hotel Thief.—A young man, fashionably dressed, was found, Thursday evening, in the room of a lady and gentleman, at the Metropolitan Hotel. He politely apologized to the occupants on their coming to take possession of the room, and assured them it was a mistake. As he was not stopping at the hotel, and as he had a bunch of keys in his possession, of remarkably delicate and skeleton-like structure, it was deemed advisible to discredit his statement. He was taken, yesterday morning, before Justice Kelly, and furnished with lodgings at Jefferson Market Prison.

Attempted Rape.—John Barrett was arrested yesterday, charged with an attempt to commit a rape upon Ann Harkness, residing in Thirty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue. The complainant alleges that Barrett entered her place on Thursday evening, and being frustrated in his vile purpose, beat her cruelly. The accused was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

Felonious Assault.—As Samuel Rothschild, an ex-policeman, was standing yesterday afternoon, on the steps of the Tombs, he was suddenly attacked by Charles Reinhardt, keeper of a groggery in Centre-street. Reinhardt had on some steel knuckles and injured Rothschild seriously. The assailant was speedily arrested and locked up in the Tombs for examination.

Robbery of an Old Lady.—Hard Case.—Some unconscionable wretch, Thursday afternoon, picked the pocket of Mrs. Jane Adskip, a lady 80 years of age, residing in Williamsburg, as she was passing through Grand-street, of $13. all the money she had in the world. The old lady had just buried her only son, and the money was the proceeds of the sale of her son's watch.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—A young man giving his name as Charles Rogers was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Colchester Bank, of Connecticut, at No. 102 West-street, in payment for a drink. Four other worthless bills were found in his possession.

Mayor's Police—Friday.

In the case of Peter Dawson, arrested July 14 for keeping a house of prostitution. Sarah Parker, Caroline Haran, Mary Johnson and Louisa Whitman were committed to Blackwell's Island for the term of six months as vagrants.

Emma Webster was arrested on complaint of her mother Rachel for leaving her home without cause and visiting a house of prostitution. Officer McArthur brought her before the Mayor, and after a proper reprimand she was sent back to her parents.

William Nashenger was arrested on complaint of Regina Graf, and was held to bail before the Mayor in $300 to answer for seduction.

Personal.

Dr. Samuel F. Green returned in the *Kangaroo*, on Wednesday, from India, after an absence of eleven years, during which time he has been connected with missions and engaged in the establishment of a school for the instruction of natives in medicine, and in the preparation of books in the same language on medical subjects.

The Rev. Charles Mason, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Boston, after twenty-one years' service in the ministry, has asked and received permission to be absent with his family in Europe several months.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Anticipated Attack on Mexico by Spain

Passage of the India Bill in the House of Commons.

THE AGAMEMNON NOT HEARD FROM.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Firm.

The Royal Mail steamer *America*, J. G. Wickman, Esq., Commander, arrived at this port yesterday, at noon. The *America* sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, July 10.

Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 8th inst.

It is again stated that Spain is preparing an expedition of 10,000 men for Mexico.

The House of Commons had passed the bill for the Government of India.

Lord Malmesbury had announced in the House of Lords that the British cruisers would be immediately withdrawn from the Cuban waters, but that the blockade of the African coast would be continued.

The substitution of the *America* for the *Asia* was caused by the discovery of a flaw in the shaft of the latter.

The Cunard Company advertise that the screw-steamer *Jura* would leave Liverpool on the 17th for New-York, instead of the *Alps*. The *Great Britain* is also advertised to sail for New-York on Wednesday the 28th inst.

By instructions of the Board of Trade an investigation was to open at Campbeltown, Argyleshire, on Wednesday, 7th inst., relating to the late wreck of the Glasgow and New-York steamship *New-York*, near the Mull of Kintyre. Campbeltown is the nearest port to where the wreck occurred.

Neither the *Agamemnon* nor her tender, the *Valorous*, had arrived at Queenstown, and nothing further had transpired in regard to the Atlantic Cable. The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* were taking in coals, and would be ready for sea again about the time the *America* sailed. The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* could be coaled and got ready for sea within three days after their arrival. The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were to meet and decide upon future action immediately upon the arrival of the *Agamemnon*.

It is stated, says the *Daily News*, that the attempt to lay the cable will certainly be renewed this year, perhaps almost immediately. As soon as the *Agamemnon* makes her appearance the real position of affairs will be more clearly understood. The *Daily News'* city article says that the shares were more inquired for on Tuesday, and that they were quoted at £300 to £400.

The Cork *Examiner* says: "No intelligence has been received of the *Agamemnon*, and considerable anxiety has been evinced for her reappearance, as, of course, until she joins the appointed rendezvous, no certain or satisfactory steps can be taken. A speedy junction and recommencement of the project would be the more desirable, as, from a review of the log-books of the Cunard Transatlantic steamers, returns have been made which would prove the present month to be one peculiarly favorable for the accomplishment of the enterprise. These returns show that the ocean is on an average subject to one hurricane in seven days in the month of June, one in twenty-two days in July, and one in nine days in August. This would make the immediate attempting of the work most important to its final success. The quantity of cable still remaining on board both ships is amply sufficient for the purpose—failures like the recent ones having been foreseen and provided against."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:

"The breakage of the transatlantic cable is a topic much discussed here, it being of European interest, and it is urged with some plausibility that the shortest possible space between one headland and another should be preferred to the straight line, when the chasm in the middle passage off the Irish coast is known to be so sudden and so deep. Humboldt's suggestion of a short line from Shetland to Iceland, thence to Cape Farewell at the point of Greenland, thence across to the American coast, would seem to offer better chances of success. Some months ago Mr. Sergeant Glover was here on behalf of a company, for which he sought and obtained from the French Government a personal "concession." as far as France is concerned, for a line from Paris southward to the coast of Spain, thence to Lisbon, the Azores, Bermuda, and Carolina, to New-York. The soundings towards the Equator offer less inequalities, and none of the points indicated as far asunder as Newfoundland and Valentia. It is obvious that America will never be satisfied with only one string to its bow, even were the *Agamemnon* to succeed."

On the 7th inst., the House of Lords was not in session, and the proceedings in the House of Commons were of merely local interest.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, the Jew bill was passed through Committee, an amendment having been agreed to which prevents Jews from exercising ecclesiastical patronage or advising Her Majesty upon ecclesiastical appointments.

In the House of Commons, after some general debate, the Government of India bill was read a third time, and passed amidst loud cheers.

Sir E. B. Lytton then moved the second reading of the Government of New-Caledonia bill, the object of which is to establish a settled form of Government in that part of British North America, to which, in consequence of recent gold discoveries, a great stream of population is now directed. He urged the importance of a strong government being established in the first instance, and added that the present Government had decided on continuing the policy of the late Government with respect to the privileges possessed by the Hudson's Bay Company. In the course of his observations, he stated that there was every reason to expect a very large production of gold in the country about to be created into a regular Colony. The bill would only remain in force for five years, and then the powers of the Governor would be resigned to free and local institutions.

After some observations from various speakers, generally in praise of the Government scheme, the bill was read a second time.

On the 9th, in the House of Lords, the India bill was read a first time.

The Earl of Malmesbury said the Government intended, for reasons which it was unnecessary to refer to, to remove from Cuban waters the squadron now stationed there; but there was no intention whatever of discontinuing the blockade of the Coast of Africa.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in response to an inquiry, said Government had not taken into consideration the expediency of making use of the *Leviathan* in order to lay down the Atlantic cable.

A deputation on the subject of the Cuban Slave-trade had had an interview with Lord Derby who, in answer to the deputation, said that:

"He concurred generally in the objects of the deputation. With regard to Brazil, he praised that Government for its honesty and good faith in the fulfillment of treaties. With regard to Cuba, he agreed that more could be done by the Governor-General of Cuba than by any external force; that every exertion had been, and was every day being made, to bring the Spanish Government to good faith in this matter, and that he trusted this result might be brought about without a resort to coercive measures. That with regard to the French system, as shown in the case of the *Regina Cœli*, there could be no doubt that it was really a new plan of Slave-trade—that they were pouring in evidence on this point on the French Government, and that he hoped that the French Emperor (in whose desire to put down Slavery he had perfect confidence) would soon be himself convinced that it was Slavery in disguise. He feared that in this particular case there was evidence to show that the blacks might be held as consenting parties. With regard to Coolie emigration, he explained that Lord Carnarvon's bill was intended to put a stop to the carrying of Coolies from India to any foreign possessions; that it was their determination to place the Coolie emigration to our own possessions on such a footing as should secure fair treatment to the Coolies; and he believed if that could be accomplished, the system of Coolie emigration might be found beneficial both to the Coolies themselves and to the colonies. He repeated, the great care and consideration which the Government were determined to give to secure for the Coolies good treatment and fair play. He did not think that the exclusion of Cuban produce from our markets would (even if

Parliament would consent to it) make much difference to Cuba, inasmuch as other countries would take Cuban produce and let us have the supplies from other quarters, which formerly went to them. He expressed generally every desire to prevent the Slave-trade, and he assured the deputation that the Government would never relax their efforts towards the accomplishment of this object."

On the 6th PETER JOHNSON, second mate of the *John Henry*, bark, belonging to the United States, was brought before the South Shields magistrates, charged with a brutal assault upon THOMAS WILLIAMS, an English sailor, who had joined that vessel in the Tyne. WILLIAMS had been sleeping in his berth, in the vessel's forecastle, a little the worse for liquor, on Saturday night, when JOHNSON came into it, and immediately took him by the hair of the head and dragged him out. He then knocked him down and jumped on him, kicking him also on the back part of the head. WILLIAMS becoming insensible, JOHNSON tied a line round him, with which he was dropped into the boat, pulled ashore, and pitched on to the quay, where the police shortly after picked him up insensible. He had to be taken to the Police station, and was attended by a surgeon. JOHNSON was further charged with beating an American seaman, named RICHARD BACHELOR, with a "swung-shot," a stiff piece of rope, with about four ounces of lead attached at one end. For these gross brutalities he was fined 30s. and costs for the assault on WILLIAMS, 20s. and costs for that on BACHELOR—about £5 in all.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* complains that "three of the five States which constitute that tract of land called Central America, namely, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador, contracted, in the year 1825, a debt with the people of Great Britain, on which not a farthing of interest has been paid since 1828. The unfortunate holders of Central American bonds have submitted to this hardship with patience, so long as foreign war or internal commotion checked the progress of these fertile regions; but now that a public highway is to be made through Nicaragua, and a communication established which, while it will be of general utility to the world at large, must be of incalculable benefit to Central America itself, I think the time has arrived when the defaulting States should be reminded by our Government that, before entering into new engagements with either France or the United States, an equitable arrangement must be made respecting the debts due to Great Britain for upwards of thirty years."

The leading Liverpool firm, JAS. BAINES & Co., appeal to the London *Times*, against the injustice of Lord CARNARVON's Coolie bill. By prohibiting the transportation of Coolies, on British bottoms, to other than British Colonies, they think it interferes needlessly with the shipment of the emigrants to California, and other foreign countries, in regard to which there is no complaint.

The Weedon embezzlement case still occupies attention. The *Star* says:

"It appears that Mr. ELLIOTT entered the public service in 1822, and after having satisfactorily filled several offices, was appointed principal military storekeeper at Weedon in 1855. In December, 1857, he was charged with irregularities at Weedon, when it was determined to remove him from that establishment to Ireland, and Capt. GORDON was appointed principal military storekeeper in his stead. He was ordered still to remain at Weedon, to balance his accounts, and he remained there until the middle of May, when he absconded. Before his irregularities were discovered he received from the Government about £2,000, for paying a claim due to Messrs. PICKFORD, carriers, and another due to the Grand Junction Canal Company. These moneys he appropriated to his own use, and for some time had to stave off the payment of these accounts, as his ingenuity might suggest. He applied to the war department for moneys to cover the current expenses for the month of May, but his request was not complied with, his accounts for March not having been delivered in at the time. To avert the danger with which he was threatened he had recourse to the loan system, and from what has appeared his efforts were tolerably successful. He cleverly obtained from Mr. SAMUEL ISAAC, the large army contractor, a cheque for £500, promising to return it in a few days; and £350 from Messrs. COX & Co., the army agents. On the 14th of May he was without a pound to pay workmen's wages; but the £500 check thus lent to him relieved him for the time from his difficulties, as from the proceeds of the loan he was enabled to pay the workmen's wages. With the moneys obtained from Messrs. COX & Co., it is supposed that he got down to Liverpool with a female who had associated with him in London, and succeeded in embarking there for the United States. After he had left England the Government ascertained that there was a balance to his credit at the bank at Northampton, where his private banking account was kept, to the amount of £67 9s. 11d., which they attached. ELLIOT's defalcations amount to £2,120, which are covered by the Guarantee Society, so that the public will sustain no loss by his delinquencies."

At the quarterly meeting of the Iron masters of the midland counties of England, held at Birmingham, no change was made in the standard rates. Prices, however, were regarded as entirely nominal, and business was very dull. Many mills and forges were only partially employed.

The Clonmel *Chronicle* states that the blight had made its appearance among the potatoes in several places in that locality.

The Rev. Dr. SADLIER, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, had committed suicide by hanging himself.

The new French Minister of the Interior had permitted 120 persons, who had been exiled, to return to their homes.

It had been positively asserted that Queen VICTORIA would attend the grand naval demonstration at Cherbourg, but at the latest date it was considered doubtful whether such would be the case.

The *Journal du Havre*, however, states:

"The Emperor, it is said, has written from Plombieres to Queen VICTORIA to invite Her Majesty to attend the *fêtes* at Cherbourg; and it is affirmed that the Queen has replied by telegraph that Her Majesty accepts the invitation, and will be at Cherbourg on the 7th of August, accompanied by Prince ALBERT and the Earl of Malmesbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs. This news, of which we can guarantee the *bona fide* character, proves that the understanding between France and England, if it were ever shaken, is at present as intimate as ever."

The Paris papers speculate on the forthcoming meeting of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA at Cherbourg as if it was positively decided upon, and regard the event as a complete removal of all mistrust between the two Governments. Great preparations were in progress at Cherbourg. Count PERSIGNY had arrived in London, with a view, it was said, of submitting the programme for the Queen's approval.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that, owing to the intervention of the King of the Belgians, the Royal family of Prussia, and, perhaps, the Imperial family of Austria, will be properly represented at the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

The tobacco crop in Algeria had been almost entirely destroyed by a worm.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Matters are going on more smoothly with the Congress for the last few days. It is thought that one or two sittings more will suffice, inasmuch as the Ambassadors are said to have come to an understanding on the leading questions that have been discussed. The members will adjourn for some weeks, in order to draw up the official reports. They will then meet again in order to affix their signatures. It seems certain that the Principalities are to possess a similar but separate Administration and Constitution, with but one Senate for both. Pending the suspension of the Congress, FAUD PASHA will visit London on business relating to a loan for the Ottoman Government."

The eighth meeting of the Paris Conferences was held at Count WALEWSKI's country residence on the 7th inst., and the ninth meeting was fixed for the day the *America* sailed.

On the 9th inst. the 3 ₩ cents. closed on the Paris Bourse at 68.50.

The French Government have resolved to send out another batch of 1,000 galley slaves or convicts to Cayenne as compulsory laborers in French Guiana. British Guiana is clamorous for rebel convicts from Bengal to be supplied to that valuable colony, ready to pay all expenses of transmission thither. It costs France to deliver a convict from her ports to the South American seaboard 222 francs per head, everything included.

The same writer says;

"M. MARCOLETA, the representative of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States in Paris and London, has presented his credentials to the French Government, and will be received by the Emperor on his return from Plombieres. M. MARCOLETA leaves for London to-morrow to present his credentials there."

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of about 3,700,000 francs in the cash held in Paris, and a gain of nearly 14,000,000 in the country branches.

A decree provides for the enlargement of the town of Lille, and places it in the list of the most important of the fortified places of the Empire.

The following particulars of the burning of the *R. L. Gilchrist*, at Havre, are of interest:

"On Monday evening, the 5th inst., the crew of the *R. L. Gilchrist*, Captain HEWES—which arrived from New-Orleans on the 22d ult., with a cargo of cotton, and which was moored at the north side of the Vauban passage in this port—perceived a thick smoke issuing from the hold. Thinking that a fire, without gravity, had broken out, they tried to extinguish it, but after two hours' labor the smoke had increased. The firemen were then summoned, and arrived with ten engines, the sub-prefect and other of the local authorities also coming to the spot. The engines played into the hold, but produced no effect. Attempts were made to discover in what precise spot the fire was, but the smoke was so dense that no one could descend, and even torches were extinguished. To prevent air from reaching the fire, the hatchways were closed, except just sufficient to allow the hose of the fire-engines to pass. But, though no flames were seen, the fire was evidently making progress, as the cords of the cotton bales were heard to crack. All the ships in the vicinity were removed as far off as possible, and at about midnight holes were cut in the sides of the ship to scuttle her; but the water having entered on one side sooner than the other, the cotton imbibed it, and the weight caused the ship to lean on one side, and the desired object was not attained. All night long the smoke continued to increase, in spite of the vast quantity of water cast into the hold, and at 7 o'clock in the morning the heat on deck had increased so much that it was deemed advisable to cut down the masts. The heat and smoke continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when flames burst forth with great violence. They were so strong that in spite of the broad daylight which prevailed, they could be distinctly seen in the town. The accounts of the Havre journals, from which these details are taken, do not state the result of the conflagration. When the fire broke out, part of the cargo had been removed, but there still remained 600 bales of cotton, a quantity of tobacco, and other things. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of some of the cargo."

It is reported from Madrid that Gen. O'DONNELL will dissolve the Cortes in a very short time. It was also stated that he intended to divide the army into large divisions as in France, and to place eminent Generals at the head of them.

A semi-official Spanish journal says the new Ministry is not less decided than the preceding one to demand explanations from England on the subject of the offensive words of Lord MALMESBURY on the question of the English cruisers.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"That O'DONNELL means to be the complete master of the army is evident from what he has as yet done, though only a few days in power. All the Captains-General of provinces, Inspectors of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Civic Guards, Carabineers or Custom-House troops, Director-General of the Staff, all the Generals second in command, more than sixty chiefs of infantry, seven colonels of cavalry regiments, and nearly every employe in the War Office—all have been dismissed, and their places taken by O'Donnellites. 'Nothing,' says a letter from Madrid, now before me, 'has been like it since the beginning of the revolution.'"

The *Gazette de France* thus analyzes the political character of Marshal O'DONNELL:

"This statesman cannot approach the constitutional throne without shaking it. He is the chief of that revolt of 1854 which took its name from the field of battle on which it triumphed. He is master, and not a servant; he imposes his conditions and those of his friends; his cause is distinct from that of his Sovereign, and had he to choose between his cause and the salvation of his throne, he would hesitate no more than in 1854. It is true that O'DONNELL rendered great services to the Crown in 1856, and saved ISABELLA from certain perdition. But he did not preserve the constitutional throne out of love for ISABELLA. He undertook the *coup d'état* of July, and fought the armed revolution in the provinces, because the triumph of the advanced party would have entailed the ruin of his followers. Dona ISABELLA had the good fortune in these circumstances to possess interests in common with those of O'DONNELL. But had it entered into his plans to give check to the Crown, he would not have hesitated in doing so. O'DONNELL never acted like a devoted subject to the Crown; he acted like an ambitious man, who profited by events to insure the triumph of his personal views. Had we really desired—as the *Patrie* suggests—that the Government of ISABELLA should become embarrassed, we could have asked for nothing better than the appointment of O'DONNELL, and his subsequent replacement by NARVAEZ. This pair will accomplish the task."

The Cologne *Gazette* spreads the rumor that the concentration of Russian troops in Poland is to threaten Austria into fulfilling the treaty of 1846, relative to the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian monarchy.

The Dusseldorf *Gazette* states that Queen VICTORIA and the Prince Consort and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, with the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, will meet at Cologne on the 10th of August, and will proceed thence to Coblentz and Stolzenfels.

The German Powers seem to be very apprehensive lest their territories should be depopulated by the growing spirit of emigration amongst the German people, and a Committee of the Frankfort Diet, which has been investigating the subject, has now presented its report. It suggests many measures for restraining and impeding the voluntary movement of the people; but the document is strongly denounced by the representatives of the Hanse Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., who object to the whole scheme as "savoring too much of bureaucracy," and as tending to check that intercourse with transatlantic countries which has already contributed so much to promote the welfare of various States both in the Old and the New World.

It is positively denied that Austria has bound herself by treaty to give assistance to Turkey in case of need.

Owing to differences in the Danish Cabinet on the question of the Duchies, the Minister of Finance, ANDRAE, had tendered his resignation.

The accounts from the Russian provinces speak of a state of agitation prevailing throughout the western portion of the Empire among the peasantry and serfs.

It is believed that the Russian Government will treat the feeling tenderly, and make use of it to break up entirely the power of the nobles.

Official committees for facilitating the emancipation of the serfs have been formed in thirty-eight of the Russian provinces, comprising nearly 10,000,000 serfs.

Great excitement prevails in Sweden on account of the position of Denmark in its relations with the German Diet. If the troops of the German Confederation should pass the Eyder, public opinion in Sweden would be so deeply moved as to demand the intervention of the Government on behalf of Denmark.

Letters of the 26th of June, from Constantinople, state that the Sultan had issued an Imperial decree, calling out 100,000 men to fill up the losses occasioned by the recent expeditions, and for the purpose of enforcing the engagements entered into by foreign powers.

A project has been drawn out for the establishment of some order in financial matters until the conclusion of a loan admits of their being definitely regulated.

FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.

Bill Organizing the Territory of New-Caledonia—Interesting Debate in Parliament—Interview with the Earl of Derby—Official Instructions to the Governor of Vancouver's Island.

The Colonial Secretary, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, introduced into the House of Commons, on the 8th instant, his bill, of which we have already published an analysis, organizing a government for the new Gold-Field in British America. The introduction was prefaced with the following remarks:

"The bill which I ask the House to sanction is necessary to the maintenance of law and the preservation of life in the district in which it proposes to establish a Government, and it realizes at an earlier period than was anticipated an object which has already entered into the colonial policy of this country. The House is aware that in 1849 the Crown granted to the Hudson's Bay Company the soil of Vancouver's Island, on the condition of establishing a colony there, disposing of the land to emigrants, and defraying its expenses, the Crown to resume the land on the expiration of the grant of exclusive trade in 1859. But the Company enjoy in Vancouver's Island no rights of government or of judicature. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives chosen by the people. The judicature is administered by Courts instituted by the Crown, under the special authority of an act of Parliament, 'to provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island.' Next year it is the intention of the Crown to resume the soil, and the whole public connection of the Company with the Island will cease. Indeed, my right honorable friend the member for Coventry, (Mr. ELLICE,) in his able evidence before the Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, says: 'The sooner the public reënter into possession, and the sooner they form establishments worthy of the Island, and worthy of the country, the better.' My right honorable friend proceeds to say, 'that this Island is a kind of England attached to the Continent of America; that it should be the principal station of our naval force in the Pacific; that it is the only good harbor to the northward of San Francisco, as far North as Sitka, the Russian settlement; that you have in Vancouver's Island the best harbor, fine timber in every situation, and coal enough for your whole navy: that the climate is wholesome, very like that of England; the coasts abound with fish of every description; in short, there is every advantage in the Island of Vancouver to make it one of the first colonies and best settlements of England.' [Hear, hear.] But, when my right honorable friend was asked by the Committee if he thought it desirable to attempt also at once to colonize the land on the adjacent coast, he answered, "No, we should have enough to do in colonizing the Island." He will not say that now. He knows that new circumstances have arisen which call upon us to place, as soon as possible, the adjacent territory under the safeguard of an established Government, such as this bill would provide. And those circumstances are the discovery of gold fields, the belief that those gold-fields will be eminently productive, the number of persons of foreign nations and unknown character already impelled to the place by that belief. I need say no more to show the imperative necessity of establishing a Government wherever the hope of gold, to be had for digging, attracts all adventurers and excites all passions. [Hear, hear.] At this moment there is no Imperial Government at all in the place, for the Governor of Vancouver's owns no commission on the mainland. Thus, the discovery of gold compels us to do at once what otherwise we should very soon have done—erect into a colony a district that appears, in great part, eminently suited for civilized habitation and culture. [Hear, hear.] Before I proceed further it may be interesting to the House to give a sketch of the little that is known to us through official sources of the Territory in which these new gold-fields have been discovered. The Territory lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific; it is bounded on the south by the American frontier line, 49° of latitude, and may be considered to extend to the sources of Frazer River, in latitude 55°. It is, therefore, about 420 miles long in a straight line, its average breadth about 250 to 300 miles. Taken from corner to corner, its greatest length would be, however, 805 miles, and its greatest breadth 400 miles. Mr. ARROWSMITH computes its area of square miles, including Queen Charlotte's Island, at somewhat more than 200,000 miles. Of its two gold-bearing rivers, one, the Frazer, rises in the northern boundary, and, flowing south, falls into the sea at the southwestern extremity of the Territory, opposite the southern end of Vancouver's Island, and within a few miles of the American boundary; the other, the Thompson River, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing westward joins the Frazer about 150 miles from the coast. It is on these two rivers, and chiefly at their confluence, that the gold discoveries have been made. Honorable gentlemen who look at the map may imagine this new colony at an immeasurable distance from England; but we have already received overtures from no less eminent a person than Mr. CUNARD for a line of postal steam vessels for letters, goods and passengers, by which it is calculated that a passenger starting from Liverpool may reach this colony in about 35 days by way of New-York and Panama. With regard to the soil, there is said to be some tolerable land on the lower part of Frazer River. But the Thompson's River district is described as one of the finest countries in the British dominions, with a climate far superior to that of countries in the same latitude on the other side of the mountains. Mr. COOPER, who gave valuable evidence before our Committee on this district, with which he is thoroughly acquainted, recently addressed to me a letter, in which he states that "its fisheries are most valuable, its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for the generation of steam; from Thompson's River and Colville districts to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 49th parallel some 350 miles north, a more beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for colonization." [Hear, hear.] Therefore, apart from the gold-fields, this country affords every promise of a flourishing and important colony. [Hear.] In Charlotte's Island, which we include in this colony, gold was discovered in 1850, but only in small quantities. Here I may perhaps correct a popular misconception. In Vancouver's Island itself no gold has yet been discovered. The discovery of gold on the main land was first reported to the Colonial office by a dispatch from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, dated April 16, 1856. The Governor had received a report from a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Colville, on the Upper Columbia River. Further reports followed in October, 1856, testifying to the importance of the discovery. From experiments made in the tributaries of Frazer River there was reason to believe that the gold region was extensive; the similarity in the geological formation of the mountains in the territory to those of California induced the Governor to believe that these would prove equally auriferous. Subsequent accounts, in 1857, varied as to the quantity of gold obtained, but confirmed generally the opinion of the richness of the mines, especially above the confluence of the Frazer and Thompson Rivers. The Governor writes on the 15th of July, 1857, that gold was being discovered on the right bank of the Columbia, and the table land between that river and Frazer's. On December 29, he ascribed the small quantity found to the want of skill and tools on the part of the natives, who opposed any white men digging. The Indians were especially hostile to the Americans, and opposed their entrance into the country. Great excitement now prevailed in Oregon and Washington Territory. An influx of adventurers might be expected in the Spring, in which case collisions between the whites and the natives might be expected to occur. As far back as the first discovery in April, 1856, the Governor had suggested the system of granting digging licenses. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Taunton, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointed out, in reply, (August 4,) that it would be abortive to attempt to raise a revenue from licenses to dig for gold in that region in the absence of effective machinery of Governmet, and left to the Governor's discretion the means of preserving order. In the exercise of that discretion he issued a proclamation (Dec. 28, 1857,) declaring the rights of the Crown to the gold in Thompson's and Frazer's Rivers; establishing license fees of 10s., which, on the 1st January, 1858, he raised to 20s.; and prohibiting persons from digging without authority from the Colonial Government. But this proclamation has virtually proved a dead letter, for, in point of fact, the Government had no legal power to issue the proclamation, or cause it to be respected, he having no commission as Governor on the mainland; and, indeed, his sole power has been the moral power of his energy, talents, and extraordinary influence over the natives. The manner in which he has preserved peace is highly to his honor. [Hear, hear.] In a letter from the Governor to the Hudson Bay Company, March 23, 1858, he trusts that Her Majesty's Government would take measures to prevent crimes and protect life and property, or there would be ere long a large array of difficulties to settle. "A large number of Americans had entered the territory, others were preparing to follow." On the 8th of May he states to the Colonial-office that 450 passengers, chiefly gold-miners, had come from San Francisco; that they all appeared well provided with mining tools; there seemed to be no want of capital or intelligence among them; that about 60 were British subjects, about an equal number Americans, the rest were chiefly Germans, with some Frenchmen and Italians. And I have here the pleasure to observe that he states, that though there was a temporary scarcity of food and dearth of house accommodation, they were remarkably quiet and orderly. The Governor then touches on the advantage to the trade of the island from the arrival of so large a body of people; but he adds significantly:

"The interests of the Empire may not be improved to the same extent by the accession of a foreign population whose sympathies are decidedly Anti-British. From this point of view the question assumes an alarming aspect, and leads us to doubt the policy of permitting foreigners to enter the British territory *ad libitum* without taking the oath of allegiance, or otherwise giving security to the Government of this country."

He states that:

"The principal diggings at Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers at present will continue flooded for many months, and there is a great scarcity of food in the gold districts; that the ill-provided adventurers who have gone there will exhaust their stock of provisions, and will probably retire from the country till a more favorable season; that on the dangerous rapids of the river a great number of canoes have been dashed to pieces, the cargoes swept away, many of the adventurers swept into eternity—others, nothing daunted, pressing on to the goal of their wishes."

He again, in a letter to the Hudson's Bay Company, repeats his fears:

"How seriously the peace of the country may be endangered in the event of the diggings proving unremunerative, and the miners being reduced to poverty and destitute of the necessaries of life."

I should state that I have also seen private letters recently from San Francisco, giving an account of the extending excitement prevailing there, and of the negroes preparing to start for Frazer's River. In one letter it is stated that 2,000 persons have already left, and 20,000 persons might leave before the end of the Summer, if the news continued favorable; but perhaps the news of the flooding of the waters may for a time retard so copious an emigration. I think I have said enough to convince the House of the necessity of providing at once for the government of a country threatened by so many disturbing elements. [Hear, hear.] Now, Sir, the Crown of itself could, if it thought proper, make a colony of this district. But the law officers decided, in the case of Vancouver's Island, that no Legislature can be established by the Crown, except an elective assembly and a nominative council, and, considering the very imperfect elements for such a constitution at such a moment, considering ordinary character of gold-diggers, considering that our information as yet is really so scant that we are at a loss to constitute even a council of the most limited number, I think that most gentlemen will agree that it would not be fair to the grand principle of free institutions to risk at once the experiment of self-government among settlers so wild and miscellaneous, and in a form of society so crude. [Cheers.] This is not like colonies which have gone forth from these islands, and of which something is known of the character of the colonists. Neither is it like those colonies in which the first thought of the emigrants is the acquisition of land, and the first care of the Governor those divisions of land which are the preliminary of representation. As yet the rush of the adventurers is not for land but gold, not for a permanent settlement but for a speculative excursion. And, therefore, here the immediate object is to establish temporary law and order amid a motley inundation of immigrant diggers, of whose antecedents we are wholly ignorant, and of whom, perhaps, few if any have any intention to become resident colonists and British subjects. But, where you cannot at once establish self-government, all sound political thinkers, all friends to that responsibility which is the element of freedom, will perhaps agree that the next best thing is to establish a Government which shall have as few checks as possible on its responsible functions, which shall possess unhampered what powers we can give it, to secure the respect for recognized authority; which shall be clearly for a limited time, and with the avowed and unmistakable intention of yielding its sway at the earliest possible period, to those free institutions for which it prepares the way; and which it will always henceforth be the colonial policy of this country to effect. [Cheers.] I think that all complicated attempts to construct half-and-half forms of Government for such new societies are unsatisfactory. [Hear, hear.] They only serve to weaken the Executive, and to form an excuse for retarding the completion of popular systems. What, therefore, we propose to do is, to empower the Crown for the limited period of five years to make laws for the district by Orders in Council, and to establish a Legislature, such Legislature to be, in the first instance, the Governor alone; but with power to the Crown, by itself or through the Governor, to establish a nominative Council and a representative assembly. If, therefore, before the five years expire there are the elements for a representative assembly, I cannot doubt that, whoever then may be the advisers of the Crown, a representative assembly will cheerfully be given. [Hear.] Sir, there will be some, no doubt, who think the term of five years too short,—who think that the materials for popular self-government could not be matured at the end of that term, and that there would be many inconveniences in coming again to Parliament to renew the powers of the Act. To these objections I have given the most respectful care, and I would submit that the larger proportion of the immigrants attracted by the goldfields will probably be Americans, accustomed to self-government; that, if you desire to keep them loyal and contented, you should give them the prospect, at the earliest possible period, of that form of government to which they are accustomed; and that if you desire a strong Government for the preservation of internal order, no Government we can make, without the aid of armies, is so strong as that where the whole society is enlisted in securing respect to the laws which it has the privilege to enact, and has no motive to rebel against the authority in which it participates. [Hear, hear.] And if, which is not impossible, the gold-fields should prove a delusive speculation, and the principal settlers should be the steadier class of emigrants,—perhaps our own countrymen, who will rather cultivate the other resources of the land in its coal-mines, timber, fisheries and other agricultural produce—you may have at the end of five years a quiet and orderly population, well fitted for self-government. Therefore I think we had better fix the shortest term for the experiment of a provisional Legislature. [Hear, hear.] With regard to Vancouver's Island, which has already a free constitution, we do not propose to annex that island to the new colony. In fact, if the gold-fields should prove to be really productive, a very large population will rapidly spread over the neighborhood of the diggings, which it will be impossible to govern from the distance of several hundred miles at Vancouver; while, if we extend our view to the natural destinies of Vancouver as the great naval station to our only possession on the Pacific side of the whole of America—a station from which we should carry on a trade with India, China, the Indian Archipelago, Australia—a trade now carried on exclusively by the Americans from California—I think we must allow that the Government of the island would have enough to occupy its care and attention in developing the true interests and resources of that single colony. [Hear, hear.] At the same time we propose to leave the question of annexation open to further experience, and the act will empower the Crown to annex Vancouver to New-Caledonia if the Legislature of the Island intimate that desire by address to the Crown, under such terms and conditions as may be approved. Meanwhile, as the most pressing and immediate care in this new colony will be to preserve peace between the natives and the foreigners at the gold diggings, so there is nothing in the act which impairs the prerogative of the Crown to permit the Governor of Vancouver to administer also New Caledonia, should that be absolutely necessary, in the first instance, just as the Governor of the Cape, which has a free constitution, is also Governor of the Crown colony of British Caffraria, holding separate commissions for each. Our object, in short, has been, under our very imperfect information, and the uncertainty, as yet, of the value of the gold-fields, to insure some immediate Government, and to leave to the Crown all discretional power, according to the advice it may receive, and suited to the variation of circumstances. I should add that it has been deemed necessary by the law advisers of the Crown to abolish in the proposed act—as was done in the act for Vancouver's Island by the advice of the Committee of Privy Council, in 1848—the jurisdiction which the courts of Canada claim over civil and criminal cases in that region. The Crown has power to appoint magistrates and constitute courts having a concurrent jurisdiction with Canadian courts up to a certain amount. The Canadian jurisdiction is a dead letter, and though it has subsisted nominally for nearly forty years, it has never been put into execution, certainly not in the Northwest territories. It is clear, however, that the concurrent jurisdiction would be attended with many practical inconveniences, which, in creating a colony, it will be necessary to remove, as we did remove them for Vancouver's Island. I have, now, Sir, stated the substance of the bill I ask leave to introduce. I have shown, I trust, the necessity of an immediate measure to secure this promising and noble Territory from becoming the scene of turbulent disorder, and to place over the fierce passions which spring from the hunger of gold the restraints of established law. If the machinery we propose is simple, it is because the society it suits is rude. But, happily, in that new world, the true sense of the common interest is rapidly conceived, and the capacities of self government no less rapidly developed. And probably even before the end of the five years to which I propose to limit the operation of this Act, the materials for a popular representation may be found, and the future destinies of this new-born settlement boldly intrusted to the vigorous movement of liberal institutions. It may be necessary to observe that, both as regards Vancouver's Island, and this more extensive territory of New-Caledonia, it is not intended over these colonized districts to renew to the Hudson's Bay Company the license of exclusive trade, which expires next year. The servants of the company will then have in those two colonies no privileges whatever apart from the rest of Her Majesty's subjects there, and therefore I was glad to hear the honorable and learned gentleman, the member for Sheffield, express his opinion that the present occasion was not a fitting opportunity for raising the question of which he had given notice; for it is desirable to keep any discussion upon this bill free from the more angry elements which may be involved in the general question as to the powers of the Hudson's Bay Company, by virtue of its charter, on the different district of Rupert's Land, on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, [hear, hear]—questions which the honorable member for Sheffield will have a distinct opportunity to introduce. Sir, I have wished to keep my statement of the present value and ultimate importance of this new colony clear from all the exaggerations which belong to the philosophy of conjecture. I have carefully abstained from over-coloring our imperfect knowledge as to the permanent richness of the gold discoveries. Nothing could be more cruel to emigrants and more dangerous to the peace of the settlement than to give undue favor to any extravagant expectations as to the produce of these gold-fields. It is a terrible picture, that of thousands rushing to what is already called the new El Dorado, influenced by avarice and hope, and finding, not wealth, but disappointment and destitution,—provisions dear and scanty, and the gold itself meagre in its produce, guarded by the flooded rivers and jealous Indians. [Hear.] At present, whatever may be the riches of the discovery, it is fair not to forget the fact that California exported in the first eight months from the discovery of its mine 150,000 ounces of gold-dust, while the largest amount ascertained or conjectured from Frazer's River since 1856 is not more than 1,000 ounces. More rational, if less exciting, hopes of the importance of the colony rest upon its other resources, which I have described, and upon the influence of its magnificent geographical situation on the ripening grandeur of British North America. [Hear, hear.] I do believe that the day will come, and that many now present will live to see it, when a portion at least of the lands on the other side of the Rocky Mountains being also brought into colonization and guarded by free institutions, one direct line of railway communication will unite the Pacific to the Atlantic. Be that as it may, of one thing I am sure—that though at present it is the desire of gold which attracts to this colony its eager and impetuous founders, still, it it be reserved, as I hope, to add a permanent and flourishing race to the great family of nations, it must be, not by the gold which the diggers may bring to light, but by the more gradual process of patient industry, in the culture of the soil, and in the exchange of commerce. [Hear, hear.] It must be by the respect for the equal laws which secure to every man the power to retain what he may honestly acquire; it must be in those social virtues by which the fierce impulse of force is tamed into habitual energy, and avarice itself, amidst the strife of competition, finds its object best realized by steadfast emulation and prudent thrift. [Hear, hear.] I conclude, Sir, with a humble trust that the Divine Disposer of all human events may afford the safeguard of His blessing to our attempt to add another community of Christian freemen to those by which Great Britain confines the records of her empire, not to pyramids and obelisks, but to states and commonwealths, whose history will be written in her language. [Cheers.]

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of taking steps to meet the wants which this bill was intended to supply, and to establish a settled form of government in that part of British North America to which circumstances were directing the steps of large bodies of men. There was one circumstance which constituted the main danger of disorder, and that was the strong aversion which the Indians entertained towards the Americans. It was a remarkable fact, that, while on the northern side of the frontier, in the British possessions, there was perfect harmony and order between the white and the red men, there had been on the other side of the frontier scenes of carnage and bloodshed which had generated a deadly hostility on the part of the Indians towards the Americans. Governor DOUGLAS, in the papers before the House, had referred to the feeling as likely to create difficulty. Under these circumstances he thought the House would agree that it was most important there should be a strong executive to control the Indians, and to prevent the white settlers from molesting them. The right honorable gentleman had adverted to the soil and climate of the country, the excellence of which it was impossible to deny, and he (Mr. LABOUCHERE) believed that in the course of time Vancouver's Island and the adjacent territories were destined to be the homes of a large, industrious, and flourishing population. [Hear, hear.] He might mention that before he left office notice was given to the Hudson's Bay Company, that when the term of their present license expired the Crown would resume complete control over Vancouver's Island, and he was glad to find the right honorable baronet had taken the same view of the necessities of the case. He could not conclude without paying a humble tribute to the qualities of Governor DOUGLAS. Throughout that correspondence which he had had with that gentleman, he had been much struck with his good sense, ability and sagacity, and he could not but think that we were very fortunate in having such a public servant to watch over our interests in Vancouver's Island.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the bill simply conferred the power of making laws; but in the formation of a colony it was of the greatest importance that the persons who proceeded there should find themselves at once surrounded by law and order. He suggested, therefore, that the first thing that should be done was to make a survey of some portion of the territory. There ought then to be a code of laws established at once, and there ought to be an Executive with ample power to administer the laws. The right honorable Baronet could not send out a Governor without sending soldiers to support him; for if he planted a Governor among a wild and vagabond population, the very scum of society from California and other places, where they had been accustomed to Lynch law, without the power of enforcing his wishes, he might as well not have troubled the House with this bill. He must send a Governor, therefore, and an armed force; for without that he would have no peace in the community. [Hear, hear.] He knew the unpopular language that he was using; but he was speaking what he believed to be the truth. [Hear, hear.] To an ordinary colony we sent out persons who had been accustomed to law and order, and who could govern themselves; but, with a population such as this, a militia, if it were created and were uncontrolled, would be likely to turn its arms rather against law and order than in support of it. Allusion had been made to California, but that was a peculiar case. It was far from the United States, it was full of gold, and vagabonds from all parts of the globe very soon assembled there; yet the remarkable thing was that in a short time peace and order reigned in California, and that result had been produced by Lynch law. [A laugh.] Lynch law had been much misunderstood. It was only the law in that country, and it was a very beneficial institution. [Laughter.] He was really serious. The House might treat it as a good joke; but he was incapable of perpetrating a joke, or, at all events, a good joke, upon any subject. Lynch law was a sort of wild justice which the nature of the case compelled the people to adopt. It had been adopted in California, and by means of it peace and order now reigned there. He did not wish to establish Lynch law in a British colony; but in order to prevent it civil law must be introduced, and that could only be done by the aid of a strong body of soldiers, the expense of which we must incur if we intended the colony to be successful. [Hear, Hear.] Something had been said with respect to the treatment of the Indians by the Americans; but he warned the right honorable baronet against being influenced by any mock sentimentality about the Indian population, for he might depend upon it that he was about to establish a colony before which the Indian population would disappear. It was the inevitable consequence of the superior civilization of the white man that the brown man should disappear before him—that would be the case here. Canada, Upper and Lower, hardly contained an Indian, because it was now peopled by a civilized white population. He knew something of Canada, and he spoke from personal knowledge when he said that the Indian population there were like the wandering Gipsies of this country. They were disappearing fast from the face of nature. One might occasionally see a poor wretched being, clothed in a dilapidated blanket, creeping along, degraded and miserable, and that was the Indian of Canada. That was what we were going to do in New-Caledonia. We were about to introduce civilization there. Before that civilization the Indians must disappear, and the sooner the better. [Hear, hear.] This might seem harsh and cruel language, but it was the language of truth. The absorption of the red man was an inevitable consequence. It was not man's fault that it was so; but wherever civilization advanced the red man retired. [Hear, hear.] He had abstained from introducing any topic connected with the Hudson's Bay Company into the discussion, and he had done so on the understanding that he was to have a day on which that question could be debated by the House. To show that it was imperatively necessary that that subject should be considered without delay, he reminded the House that in May, 1859, the license by which the Hudson's Bay Company now held certain territory east of the Rocky Mountains expired; that it was necessary, therefore, to provide for the future, and that they could only do so efficiently upon a thorough understanding of the case. [Hear, hear.] The House was not yet thoroughly in possession of all the facts, and a night's discussion was needed for that purpose. Although he contemplated depriving the Hudson's Bay Company of a certain portion of their territory, yet the right honorable member for Coventry might rest assured that he was anxious to deal with that corporation in the most liberal spirit. He hoped that the Government would look upon this question as one of imperial interest, and that they would contemplate the prospect of stretching the British dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so as to create a counterpoise on that Continent to a power which was now rising to an overwhelming importance. [Hear.]

Mr. ELLICE thought the bill well calculated to carry out the objects which the Colonial Secretary had in view. He hoped, however, that the House would not be led away by the idea that this was a very easy operation which they were about to undertake. New-Caledonia was very differently situated from Australia or California. Not a spade had yet been stuck into the ground through which the Fraser's River flowed, the country was extremely difficult of access, and the emigrants would have to carry all their provisions with them, both to support them on their way and when they got there as well. He agreed with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield that the Government ought not to establish a colony without having adequate means at hand to keep the peace and protect life and property; but the House must not suppose that this was a colony which would maintain itself, or would bear an amount of taxation sufficient to pay its own expenses. Probably the best plan of Government was that shadowed forth by the Colonial Secretary, and certainly no better man could have been found to take charge of it than Governor DOUGLAS. The Indian tribes in Vancouver's Island and on the mainland adjacent were excessively numerous and well armed, and would have been troublesome but for Governor DOUGLAS's good management. The advice of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, that the instructions to the Governor should be accompanied by certain rules and ordinances, which might be thought necessary by the Government at home to enable him to carry on his administration, was well worth the consideration of the Government. He thought it was very expedient that the Government should in all matters give the most specific details to the Governor, who would have a responsibility cast upon him which would require the support of the Government at home. With respect to the unfortunate Hudson's Bay Company, he could assure honorable members that, whatever policy was adopted, would be accepted by them. No lawyer doubted that the grant of territory to the Company by the Crown was valid. The license to trade was given to the Company to enable them to maintain peace. They desired no renewal of their license, and it might be withdrawn to-morrow without affecting their position. At the best, it was but a miserable concern, having half a million of capital, on which they divided 10 per cent. They desired only to be treated as the East India Company, and, provided the interests of their shareholders were guarded, they would be only too happy to give their best assistance to carry into effect any policy which might be thought for the general benefit of their territories. His right honorable friend deemed it practicable to make some arrangement to enable the company to establish colonies on the Red River, and if he did so he would find none so anxious to promote that object as the Hudson's Bay Company. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. CHRISTY remarked on the coincidence of their being engaged on the same evening in transferring the government of territories in the East and in the West from two Companies to the Crown. This subject was discussed ten years ago, when he had the honor of calling attention to the impolicy of giving over the island of Vancouver to a powerful company. He was supported by many of the most influential members, and a very narrow division decided against him. The bill of the right hon. gentleman was a conclusive commentary on the impolicy of having granted Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that they might thank the gold for having brought this part of their territory under the direct government of the Crown. The Hudson's Bay Company had an exclusive right to trade, which he understood would now cease, and although Gov. DOUGLAS was exceedingly skillful in the treatment of the Indians, they must remember that he was the chief factor of the Company, and that he had exercised his powers in a manner to drive all emigrants away from Vancouver's Island. He should hope that, as it would devolve on the right hon. baronet to send instructions, if Gov. DOUGLAS should succeed to be the Governor under the Crown, as he had been under the Company, those instructions would be pointed and specific that he was not to discourage trade by settlers. [Hear.] It appeared to be a matter of agreement that the discussion on the main question was to be taken on the motion of the honorable and learned gentlemen (Mr. ROEBUCK.) If there was to be any discussion it was important that it should take place in the present session, because the exclusive right to trade expired in 1859, and it was very important that persons who took a deep interest in the country, as well as the people of Canada, should know what were the intentions of the Government, and what was the feeling of the House as to the renewal of the Company's charter for any lengthened period. He thought this was mainly a good bill, but he had some objections to the geographical arrangements, and he should give notice of amendments with reference to the boundaries of this new Colony. The right boundary was the line formed by the chain of the Rocky Mountains on one side. The opinion prevailed among well-informed persons that the gold found in the rivers on the north was the *débris* of the gold that existed in the mountains. It would therefore be very desirable to extend the boundary rather more to the North, so as to make the Finlay River the boundary of the North. He was far from thinking that it would not be a judicious arrangement to confine the Hudson's Bay Company to those northern districts, which were productive of profit to them. These districts produced fur-bearing animals, and were little suited to settlement and colonization. As the right honorable baronet had alluded to the construction of a railway, he hoped it would be within his contemplation to propose to Parliament some plan which would have for its object the formation of another colony in the district of the Red River. Unless the Government directed its attention to the subject, the country would be filled with American settlers, and questions of boundary would arise, which might bring about a repetition of previous difficulties with the United States. He could not help complimenting the Government upon having carried out the views recommended by the committee which examined this subject last year, and he only regretted that the late Secretary of State for the Colonies had not communicated to the committee the discovery of gold in the colony—which, it appeared from the dispatches now published, had been known to the Colonial-Office two years before. The gold might be overrated, yet it was probable that a large population would flock to the new colony, and it would be impossible to leave it without a military force for the protection of the colonists.

Mr. WHITE objected also to the name bestowed upon the new colony, and would suggest the propriety of adopting some native name, as had been done in other cases. It was desirable, for educational purposes, that the young should be able to recognize the situation of a place as much as possible by its name. He would urge, also, the expediency of fixing the land tenure. As one of the earliest settlers himself in a new colony, he could bear evidence to the sense of injustice caused from the tenure of land not having been fixed when the colony was defined. He would suggest the adoption of the system of land tenure of the United States. He was surprised that the right honorable gentleman did not make more mention of Vancouver's Island, for he had heard Americans capable of forming a judgment on the subject say that they would prefer the possession of the Island of Vancouver to that of California itself, and if he thought that the promotion of the colony would lead to disagreements he would be rather inclined to listen to a proposal on the part of the American Government to purchase it. ["No, no."] He would also suggest the propriety of making the colony self-sustaining, and he could only add that he was much gratified to see that the right honorable gentleman had turned his attention to the question, and he could only express a hope, as the subject of name had been referred to, that the improvement made by the right honorable gentleman would lead the colonists to wish the name of the colony was "Bulwer Lytton's Island." [Cheers.]

Mr. C. W. FITZWILLIAM did not think the price of land had retarded the settlement of Vancouver's Island. That was entirely due to the influence of the Hudson Bay Company. [Hear, hear.] He agreed with those who thought there should be a survey of the country,—not such a survey as would be deemed necessary in England, but one that would be useful for practical purposes in the existing state of the colony. [Hear, hear.] It has been said that great difficulties lay in the way of getting at the gold fields; but he did not think the colony would labor under greater disadvantages in this respect than California or other gold countries. The right honorable gentleman the member for Coventry, endeavored to impress on the Secretary for the Colonies the value of Mr. DOUGLAS' services as a Governor. He must say that he did not think that gentleman was fitted in his present capacity for the duties proposed to be intrusted to him, seeing that he was the agent of the Hudson Bay Company. [Hear.] He regarded Mr. DOUGLAS as a very incompetent man. He had never been accustomed to deal with white men, his experience having been confined to Indians; and it should be borne in mind that the people with whom he would come in contact were men who had left the Western States because they had become too hot for them, and that they would require to be dealt with in a very cautious and gentle way. [Hear, hear.]

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

An Interview with Lord Derby.

An influential deputation from the Hudson's Bay territories had an interview with Lord DERBY on the 6th inst. The names of the deputation, which consisted of representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and the Aborigines Protection Society, together with about 20 Members of Parliament, have already been published.

Mr. CHRISTY, M. P., in introducing the deputation observed that he was the first to introduce the subject before Parliament ten years ago, and that he had naturally taken a deep interest in the question, as I had watched its progress with great care ever since. He was a member of the Committee appointed last year, which brought to light a great deal of information relating to the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; but then the question, as presented to the Committee, assumed a too-exclusively Canadian aspect. The interests of Canada had been the chief subject brought before the Committee, and very properly so, considering the importance of the colony, but perhaps he might say too much to the exclusion of other interests. Since the publication of the report, public attention in this country had been very generally attracted to the subject, as was shown by the public press, and by the proceedings of such important public bodies as were that day represented before his lordship. The memorial about to be presented to his lordship, treated the question in its wider and more comprehensive character as affecting the interests of the empire at large. Sir BULWER LYTTON's bill for the erection of a colony in New Caledonia, dealt with a large slice of the question, and was satisfactory as far as it went, but the deputation was anxious that the Government should be prepared to deal with the vast area of territory to the east of the Rocky Mountains as well as to the west.

Mr. ROEBUCK, M. P., was anxious to bring the question which the deputation wished to submit to his Lordship to a practical point. He would first beg to direct his Lordship's attention to the growing power of the United States, which held the whole country from the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the Gulf of Mexico, and which was destined to be, perhaps, the greatest nation in the world. Along the whole of the frontier line there was advancing on the side of the United States a tide of emigration and settlement to which it was of the highest importance for Great Britain to establish a counterpoise to check that encroachment which might otherwise take place in British territory. We had such a counterpoise in Canada, in the country exting from the Atlantic seaboard to the great lakes. But as soon as we advance westward of Lake Superior, we found a totally different state of things. The frontier States of Minnesota and Iowa are rapidly filling up to the very frontier, but what have we on the other side? A country which, with the single exception of the isolated little colony on the Red River, had not a single British settler throughout its whole extent, and the reason was that the whole of that vast region was subject to the monopoly of a fur company. The company held this extensive country, which extended from the forty-ninth parallel to the Arctic Sea, under a tripartite tenure. There was, first, the colony of Vancouver's Island, which might be considered disposed of by the contemplated resumption of the colony by the Crown. Secondly, there was the territory held under license, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, with which the recent bill, introduced by Sir E. B. LYTTON, proposed to deal, so far as it went. Thirdly, there were the vast territories extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, known as Rupert's Land, and held under a charter granted nearly two centuries ago by CHARLES II. It was to this territory of Rupert's Land, and the charter under which it was held, that he was more particularly desirous of drawing his lordship's attention. The company's license expired in May next, and between this and then it was imperatively necessary that the question of the legality of this charter should be ascertained. Out of it sprung the important question of the compensation which was to be paid to the company for the surrender of any portion of the territory of which we might deprive them. He would go so far as to say that if the powers claimed by the company were proved to be valid, then pay them for their rights and get rid of them; but if they were not proved to be valid, then get rid of them but don't pay them. But get rid of them we must, for it is obvious that this company stands between us and the civilization and settlement of that immense territory, which he held it to be the mission of our race to accomplish in North America. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to show the various ways in which the question of the validity of the company's charter might be raised, and to urge that Parliament should pay the expense.

Lord DERBY acknowledged the desirability of testing the validity of the charter, and of the extent of the powers which it purported to convey, but stated that there appeared to him to be some difficulty as to the mode in which the question could be raised in this country.

After a few remarks from Lord BURY, and other members of the deputation,

Lord DERBY said that the question was one of the very greatest importance, and that at this moment it was occupying the best attention of the Government. Without pledging himself to the adoption of any specific measures, he might yet say that he was disposed to concur generally with the views of the deputation. It would be sufficient for him to refer to the bill introduced by Sir E. B. LYTTON, for the erection of New-Caledonia into a colony, as indicating what would be the future policy of the Government in dealing with the much larger question which the deputation had brought before him.

The deputation, having thanked his lordship for his great courtesy, then withdrew.

Instructions to Governor Douglas.

The publication of some Parliamentary papers shows that Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, the Secretary of the Colonies, had been instructing Gov. DOUGLAS, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, as to his conduct in the present emergency. The dispatch is dated July 1, and reads as follows:

DOWNING STREET, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your dispatch of the 8th ult., in continuation of former dispatches, informing the Secretary of State from time to time of the progress of the gold discoveries on Frazer's River, and the measures you had taken in consequence. I am anxious not to let the opportunity of the present mail pass without informing you that Her Majesty's Government have under their consideration the pressing necessity for taking some steps to establish public order and government in that locality, and that I hope very soon to be able to communicate to you the result.

In the meantime Her Majesty's Government approve the course which you have adopted in asserting both the dominion of the Crown over this region and the right of the Crown over the precious metals. They think, however, that you acted judiciously in waiting for further instructions before you endeavored to compel the taking out of licenses by causing any force to be dispatched for that purpose from Vancouver's Island.

They wish you to continue your vigilance, and to apply for instructions on any point on which you may require them. They are, however, in addition, particularly anxious to impress on you that, while Her Majesty's Government are determined on preserving the rights both of Government and of commerce which belong to this country, and while they have it in contemplation to furnish you with such a force as they may be able to dispatch for your assistance and support in the preservation of law and order, it is no part of their policy to exclude American and other foreigners from the gold-fields. On the contrary, you are distinctly instructed to oppose no obstacle whatever to their resort thither for the purpose of digging in those fields, so long as they submit themselves, in common with the subjects of Her Majesty, to the recognition of her authority, and conform to such rules of policy as you may have thought proper to establish. The national right to navigate Fraser's River, is, of course, a separate question, and one which her Majesty's Government must reserve. Under the circumstances of so large an emigration of Americans into English territory, I need hardly impress upon you the importance of caution and delicacy in dealing with those manifold cases of international relationship and feeling which are certain to arise, and which but for the exercise of temper and discretion might easily lead to serious complications between two neighboring and powerful States. It is impossible by this mail to furnish you with any instructions of a more definite character. Her Majesty's Government must leave much to your discretion on this most important subject, and they rely upon your exercising whatever influence and powers you may possess in the manner which from local knowledge and experience you conceive to be best calculated to give development to the new country and to advance imperial interests.

I have, &c., E. BULWER LYTTON.

Governor DOUGLAS, &c.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, July 9.

Destiny, which has lately riveted our attention on the burning plains of the extreme East, now claims our solicitude for the auriferous mountains and rushing rivers of the far West, and the shores of the remote Pacific. What most of us know of these ultra-occidental regions may be summed up in a very few words. We have most of us read WASHINGTON IRVING's charming narrative of *Astoria*, sympathized with the untimely fate of Captain THORN and his crew, and read with breathless interest the wanderings of the pilgrims to the head-waters of the Columbia. After thirty years, the curtain rises again on the stormy period of the Ashburton Treaty, when the "patriots" were bent upon "whipping the Britishers" out of every acre of land on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains. And now for the third time we are recalled to the same territory, no longer as the goal of the adventurous trader, or the battle-ground of the political agitator, but as a land of promise—a new El Dorado, to which men are rushing with all the avidity that the presence of the one thing which all men, in all times and in all places, insatiably desire is sure to create.

The Parliamentary paper circulated yesterday morning, and the able epitome of it given in the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons last night, dispelled to a considerable extent the obscurity which hung over this portion of the American Continent, and which the researches of the Hudson's Bay Committee of last year had only partially removed. The Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company may, for the purpose of understanding the arrangements now in progress, be divided into three parts—the territory to the east of the Rocky Mountains, held principally under charter from the Crown; the territory to the West of the Rocky Mountains, held under a license for exclusive trade, granted under an act of Parliament; and Vancouver's Island, handed over to the Hudson's Bay Company during the colonial administration of Lord GREY. The Company proved, as might have been expected, better fur-traders than colonists. The settlement languished under their auspices; they are accused of overbearing private trade by the weight of an irresistible competition; the price of their land, too, was unreasonably high, having been fixed by Act of Parliament at £1 an acre, in pursuance of the colonial policy of the day; the resources of the island were not developed, nor did its population materially increase. The Committee of last year therefore recommended that Vancouver's Island should be taken from the Hudson's Bay Company, and [illegible] into a separate colony; and measures will, we presume, be immediately taken to carry that design into effect. Mr. Roebuck has given notice that he will, on a future evening, call the attention of the House to the case of the Hudson's Bay territories east of the Rocky Mountains. A deputation has waited on Lord Derby, pressing upon him the necessity of taking these territories also from the Hudson's Bay Company, and Lord Derby has expressed his general concurrence with the views of the deputation; but no immediate action is to be expected, and we may, therefore, await with patience the result of the threatened Parliamentary discussion. The fate, however, of the district which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific has just been decided by the Government and the House of Commons. It is to enter into the list of British colonies under the euphonous, but not novel title of New Caledonia. It is a wild and mountainous land, intersected with deep ravines and rivers fed from the inexhaustible moisture that rolls down the sides of the Rocky Mountains, having very little level ground, but a healthy and temperate climate. Two of these rivers, the Frazer and the Thompson, the names of which recall the native land of the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, the first flowing from the North, the second from the East, unite at about 350 miles from the sea, and it is at their junction that the golden deposits which have so suddenly dragged this obscure region into notoriety are found. The approach to this point is described as exceedingly difficult and even dangerous, and many persons have already perished in the river in pursuit of the wealth which has been discovered on its banks. The Indians are numerous and warlike, quite aware of the value of the gold, and firmly determined, if possible, to keep it for themselves. They are described by the few miners who straggled to the spot last year as abstaining from acts of violence and bloodshed, but as keeping a vigilant watch on the motions of their unwelcome visitors, and, whenever they find that they have broken ground, as quietly hustling them away from the place, and confiscating the mine to their own use and benefit. This year, however, matters look more serious. A large emigration of persons trained in the neighboring school of California has set forth. They carry with them their tools and the necessaries of life, for there is no food in the land whither they go. The Indians regard them with suspicion and hatred, and there is reason to apprehend a collision between the savages and these outcasts of civilization, which can hardly be expected to terminate without bloodshed.

These are the facts under which the Colonial Minister is called upon to act, and he has introduced a bill for the purpose of dealing with them which professes to give law, order, good government, and protection to life and property. This is very well as far as law making goes, but it was pointed out by more than one speaker that for the preservation of law and order something more than act of Parliament is necessary, and that, in fact, no time should be lost in dispatching a respectable force to the place. So far from regarding such an event as a piece of good fortune, worthy of the glowing periods in which the Colonial Minister celebrated the future of his infant colony, we regard such a state of things as exceedingly untoward. We could well have afforded to await until the wave of population, flowing steadily onward from the Southeast, had peopled these solitary valleys with a race capable of governing themselves and of supplying a police adequate for their own wants. The gold will probably enrich the adventurers who dig it up, but will contribute but little to the support of the Government in whose lands it is found; while the rude and turbulent habits of the miners call upon us to detach a force which at the present moment we can but ill spare, and to enter into expenses which even a Chancellor of the Exchequer who has, like Mr. Disraeli, discovered the philosopher's stone, would very gladly avoid. Nor can we join the Colonial Secretary in his wish, which had in it more of poetry than statesmanship, that the colony may not be enriched by the gold. We would gladly have dispensed with its presence, but, as it has come, we must make the best of it, and seek, by settling the population on the land, to avoid a situation similar to that of the Australian Colonies, where the human tide flows out almost as fast as it flows in, and deprives the land of the riches which men have come there to gather, but carry elsewhere to invest and to enjoy. We do not believe that those who have had of late years full experience of the blessings of local self-government in California will be at all unwilling to enjoy that particular species of liberty which assumes the form of enlightened despotism. To work at peace, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, will be to them a condition of life equally new and precious, and we should imagine it will take some years before they will recover taste enough for a democratic government seriously to disturb the paternal sway of Mr. James Douglas.

From the London Star, July 9.

Lord Derby bids us regard the establishment of a colony in New Caledonia as indicating the future policy of the Government in respect to the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains. Sir E. B. Lytton's bill is one which we heartily welcome as a step in the right direction. It provides a settled government for a country 400 or 500 miles in length, and having an average breadth of 250 miles; and it provides also for the future incorporation of Vancouver's Island with the new colony whenever the Legislature of that important dependency choose to memorialize the Crown for such a union. Sir Bulwer Lytton's scheme met with general approval last night, and the second reading was unanimously agreed to. The representatives of all parties raised their voices in its support, and even Mr. Edward Ellice, the largest shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company, did not refuse his assent to it, although he took care to magnify the difficulties in the way of the successful establishment of the colony. A very proper objection was taken to the name, there being another colony called New-Caledonia, and Mr. White suggested the preservation of the native names of places. Mr. Fitzwilliam condemned the proposed appointment of Mr. Douglas, the present Governor of Vancouver's Island, as Governor of New-Caledonia, he being a chief factor in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. As the Company's interests are necessarily opposed to colonization, and as the success or failure of the experiment will greatly depend upon the manner in which the Governor's important duties are performed, we cannot conceive of a worse selection. We hope, therefore, that some other person will be appointed, in whom perfect confidence can be reposed; and that the Hudson's Bay Company will not be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to exercise in the new colony that baleful influence which has enabled them too long to retard the progress of British North America.

The Atlantic Cable.

Xerxes ordered the Hellespont to be whipped because the bridge which he built over it to invade Europe was carried away by a storm. Our Sovereign, whose telegraphic message of good-will from the old world to the new has been delayed, if not frustrated, by the Atlantic, will do nothing so amusing. The most irate of the shareholders would laugh at the Persian King's folly. Yet if the Electric Telegraph Company reflect how they have been treating the mighty sea which they would undergird, they can scarcely lay claim to absolute wisdom. They cannot make the Atlantic pleasant. We shall not be supposed to impute any commercial mismanagement to the Directors of the Company, or to be wanting in sympathy with the capitalists who may have made a sacrifice in giving the world the benefit of experience on a great and humanizing enterprise. We say, with the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, when he fixed the European end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable for the attempt on the 5th of last August: "On earth peace and good will to men." "That," added he, "I believe, is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken; and it is this reflection which encourages me to feel confident hopes of final success." But the way to final success is sometimes arduous.

As in September last, so now we treat the attempt to lay a telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland as a public, a world-wide question. Any effect which fair and guarded criticism of the undertaking in its present state has upon it as a speculation is an evil which cannot be avoided unless our mouth is to be shut in all but praise and prophesy of easy prosperity. It is the false prophet of good who does the mischief. The American half of the public were told by New-York journals, and the other half by journals in England which quoted their remarks, that between Trinity Bay, at the west end, and Valentia Bay, at the east end of the route, the bed of the ocean is "an unbroken prairie land, from continent to continent. Let us see," they said, "the nature of this bed. Specimens of the bottom, when subjected to a powerful glass, exhibit delicate shells and infusoria, fragile as if carved in egg-shell, and yet as perfect in all their delicate formation as any of the more durable works of nature. The inference is that all agitation of winds and currents is confined to the surface, and that at these sunless depths the great mass of water remains in almost a quiescent state, and that the telegraphic wire, if once laid in safety, would lie for ever beyond the reach of harm, sinking among and covered by these fleecy particles." But there have been no such currents at all, if reliance is to be placed on a report made to the directors of the Company, on the occasion of the mishap in August last, by Capt. Wainwright, Capt. Sands, Commander Hudson, and Commander Noddall. They certified: "We are thoroughly convinced, from the soundings made by Lieut. Berryman, United States Navy, on the plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, subsequently confirmed by Lieut. Dawson, R. N., and the investigations of Lieut. Maury, United States Observatory, and from our own nautical experience, that no under or surface current exists between these points to interfere with the successful laying of your cable."

Everything but a current, as we were told, caused the first break of the cable. By common consent the real truth was that the breakman grew sleepy from from overwork, jumped up in a hurry, as men will in such a state, and clapped on the break while the ship was lifted on the crest of the wave—and so the wire parted. Nothing would be required for another cruise but to get together a little fresh capital, spin some five hundred miles of cable, and weigh anchor again this Summer. Last year the paying-out began at Valentia Harbor. This year, as indeed was originally designed, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* commenced their work in mid-ocean, the one steaming to Ireland and the other to America.

Even now and then the public were reassured by favorable accounts of experiments in splicing the cable at sea for the start. That seemed the only difficulty. But we were ourselves so far out of the fashion on the 2d of September as to give some editorial hints about the currents, the existence of which, for any harm, was denied by the scientific naval men, and duly ignored by the government of the company. We suggested that the great slack of cable at 335 nautical miles from Ireland, which was the occasion of the former disaster, was attributable to Rennell's current. Whether the directors still disbelieved in the currents, we do not know. However, some 30 per cent. or extra cable, to allow for slack, was shipped this time, and the break apparatus was improved. But we went a little further in September. We observed that Rennell's was not the only current which would sway the telegraph cable in its course. At 1,000 miles on the voyage, the great Arctic current sweeps round to the southeast, crossing the gulf stream on its passage to the northeast. The natural effect would be to carry the lower part of the cable in one direction and the upper part in another, causing it to form a huge twisted inverted letter S, and laying it at the bottom in a southeasterly, instead of a westerly direction. It was at some such point that the steamships lately spliced and began to pay out the cable. The water midway is 2,000 fathoms deep. At this depth the pressure on every square inch is about 5,000 pounds, and therefore every inch in length of the wire is compressed with a force of some seven tons. The fabric must be impaired by such a pressure. The cable at the same time is lightened by immersion, and, being dragged by the current, it is forced at all points until at length it becomes unable to bear the accumulated strain.

Now ought any surprise to be excessive at the account which we published in yesterday's impression? After the first break at five miles; "the ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but, after they had each paid out forty miles, it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom. The ships made a third trial, and, after the *Niagara* had steamed 150 miles, the communication ceased again. It is not yet known whether the last break was at the bottom or not."

Common perception might have shown us from the first, although we were neither directors nor naval captains, that laying a cable across the British or St. George's Channel or in the bed even of the Mediterranean, was no precedent for operations in the mile-deep water, ever working in current and cross-current, from the cold Arctic to the hot Gulf of Mexico and West Coast of Africa. The Atlantic Cable is not the mere extension of the international telegraph system. It is a vast experiment in itself. Let any intelligent mechanic place himself opposite Mr. Newall's window in the Strand, and, comparing the bits of cable for the Channel line with those in the basket for the American, ask himself whether there is any difference between them adequate to the difference between the "herring-pond" and the seas that for thousands of years shut out access to half the world. The whole subject must be reconsidered. The best kind of cable to resist thousand-fathom currents under great compression should be ascertained; and some system of withstanding the currents, whether by means of guide-ropes from auxiliary ships or otherwise, be contrived. Final success may be hoped. We trust that even this year success is possible; but only enlightened perseverance can secure it.

THE LATEST.

London, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

Friday Evening.—The *Daily News'* city article says funds showed more firmness this morning, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. was temporarily attained, but a relapse afterwards took place, and the closing quotations were the same as yesterday.

In other departments of Stock Exchange much steadiness prevailed, notwithstanding the dullness of business. As is usual prior to the absorption of the dividends, the supply of money has largely increased, and first-class Bills are discounted at 2⅛ to 2¾ ℔ cent.

About £29,000 in gold was to-day withdrawn from the Bank for exportation, making a total of £63,000 since the date of the Bank return.

The colonial markets during the week have not undergone any material change, dullness still pervading many branches of business, while the late speculative inquiry has nearly subsided.

The upward tendency of Rice has been checked by the favorably change in the weather.

TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

The English funds to-day have been without recovery. The market was influenced by the anticipation of an unfavorable bank return, and by the public continuing to make small sales.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no change of importance from last post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Morning Star* announces that the Right Hon. John Inglis, M. P., the Lord Advocate, at an interview with Lord Derby, has definitely accepted the high office of Lord Justice Clerk, but as there is some Scotch business of importanee still before the House of Commons, the probability is that a new writ for Stamford will not be issued for a day or two prior to the prorogation.

The *Advertiser*, however, states that the learned Lord left London for Edinburg yesterday, and that the Stamford writ will be moved for next week.

The aristocratic Cremorne *fête* took place last night, but was marred by incessant rain. The sum of 1,100 guineas will, however, accrue to the charitable objects of the patronesses.

A postal treaty between Greece and Russia is about to be concluded.

A Trieste dispatch, dated Thursday, states that after the Paris Conferences Fuad Pacha will go to London, to demand the evacuation of the Isle of Perim by the English.

Prince Alfred arrived at Osborne yesterday morning from Ireland.

A railway train between Wolverhampton and Birmingham was struck by lightning, on Thursday, during a thunder storm. Every one in the train felt the shock, and the guard was struck with temporary paralysis. The driver and stoker were enveloped in a sheet of flame, but fortunately were not incapacitated from attending to their duties.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America.] London, Friday, July 9—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue very quiet, with little alteration in rates. Money has become easy with the payment of the dividends. Consols leave off 95⅛@95¼ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅜d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal. American Eagles, 76s. 4½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 74s.

Cocoa—Very quiet; 3,500 bags Guayaquil at auction were bought in at 56s.@60s.

Corn—The supply of English Wheat on Monday was very moderate, and it was taken off at an advance of 2s. on the prices of that day week. To-day the quantity brought forward was limited, and there was a further advance of 1s. We quote the nominal value of American White Wheat 45s.@48s.; Red, 43s.@45s. Flour, 21s.@25s. The last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s. 8d. on 63,130 quarters returned.

Coffee—Is dull, but holders are not inclined to give way. The sales have comprised 974 casks, 444 bbls., and 446 bags Plantation Ceylon at 63s.@63s. 6d. for low middling; 64s.@70s. for middling to middling colory, and 74s. for good middling bold blue; 66s.@83s. for peaberry; 2,000 bags Native Ceylon at 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for fair to good ordinary. A floating cargo of 2,000 bags Santos of good quality sold at 44s., insured for private account for a near port.

Drugs—Of 471 cases Castor Oil about a quarter went at 5¼d.@6¾d. for good thirds to fine. 589 bags Turmeric mostly sold at 21s.@23s. for Bengal; 14s. for Madras. 1,275 bags Kowrie Gum brought 14s. 6d.@16s. 6d. Cutch, 34s.@35s. Gambier, 14s.@14s. 6d. Opium, 18s. Saffron, 23s.@24s.

Hemp—Steady; 731 bales Manila were publicly disposed of, from £26 10s.@£29 for good fair to good roping quality; 84 bales good Bombay sold from £22 17s. 6d.@£23; St. Petersburg Clean, £28@£28 10s. Jute is in good demand; 5,450 bales offered were readily taken at an advance, say £14 10s.@£16 5s. for low to good common; £16 10s.@£17 15s. for middling to good fair, with good to fine from £18@£19 7s. 6d., ℔ ton.

Linseed—There have been no arrivals to report for the week. Sales have been liberal, at advancing prices, comprising, for arrival, one Odessa and two Taganrog cargoes, at 57s., delivered; and some Calcutta, of average quality, at 56s. 6d., c. f. i.; on the spot Calcutta readily brings 57s., and Bombay has been sold at 59s., for export.

Linseed Cakes—Of easy sale; New-York, in bbls., £9 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s.

Oils—For Linseed there is a renewed demand, at 33s. 6d. on the spot. Rape is again higher, and best Foreign Brown is worth 45s.@45s. 6d., on the spot; Refined, 47s. 6d.@48s.; for the end of the year 50s. is demanded. Sperm sold at £84@£84 10s. Pale Seal, £37@£37 10s. Palm firm; Lagos is worth 39s.; ordinary, 35s. Cocoanut—a considerable quantity of Ceylon has been sold at 36s., at which the market is dull; Cochin at 39s.@39s. 6d.

Rice—Has become very quiet again, and rather lower prices have been taken. On the spot the transactions comprise 15,000 bags Bengal; 7s. 6d.@8s. for Bellam; 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for middling to good middling white, and 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d. for good white; 2,400 bags Madras, 7s. 6d.@8s. for fair to middling pinky; 16,000 bags Ragoon, 7s.@7s. 6d.; 10,000 bags Maulmain, 7s. 6d.@8s. Not any floating cargoes are reported for the week.

Iron—Rails and Bars very quiet; £6@£6 6s. f. on b. in Wales.

Saltpetre—Inactive, but holders ask full rates; 1,000 bags have changed hands at 47s. 3d. for 4½ ℔ cent., and 44s. 9d. for 5¾ ℔ cent.

Spelter—£24, nominal.

Spices—1,060 bags rough African Ginger realized 22s. 6d.@23s, being 5s. cheaper; 6 cases Mace, 1s. 4d.@1s. 5d. for ordinary and middling Penang. Nothing doing in Pepper.

Sugar—The market is steady and a limited business has been done at full prices. The sales of British West India amount to 3,915 hhds., including 100 hhds. crystallized Berbice from 41s.@44s. 6d., and part of 353 hhds. 10 tcs. Barbadoes, from 36s.@44s. Five cargoes of Havana have changed hands, 940 boxes No. 13, fully insured, at 29s. for a near Continental port, and four for ports in the United Kingdom, 2,250 boxes No. 11, at 26s. 9d.; 3,100 boxes No. 12, at 27s. 3d.; and 1,500 boxes No. 11 to 11½, at 26s. 9d., insured f. p. a.; and 2,569 boxes No. 10, fully insured, at 36s. 3d.

The Tea sales terminated yesterday, and of 30,672 pkgs. offered, about 7,000 found buyers, without material change in prices. Common Congou, 10d.@10¼d. ℔ lb.

Tallow—St. Petersburg Y. C. has declined to 49s. on the spot.

Turpentine—Sales have been made of Rough at 9s. 9d.@9s. 3d. American Spirits, in casks, have been disposed of at 44s.@43s. 6d.

In Whalebone small sales. South Sea at £320@£322.

BARING BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America.] Liverpool, Friday, July 9, 1858.

Cotton—Our market opened with an active demand in the early part of the week under the influence of the news ℔ *Asia*, which was considered unfavorable. Since then, however, there has been more disposition shown by holders to meet buyers, and any advance that was obtained has since been lost. To-day's sales 6,000 bales, the market closing quietly. Imports this week 63,777 bales. Total sales 59,610 bales, of which speculators took 6,650; exporters, 6,740; leaving to the trade 46,220 bales.

Quercitron Bark—In poor demand, at 8s. 6d.@9s. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. for Baltimore; our stock is still large of both.

Lard—Continues in rather better inquiry, and about 100 tons have been sold, at from 55s.@57s., for good to fine.

Tallow—Continues depressed, and we cannot quote P. Y. C. over 51s., and North American 51s.@52s. ℔ cwt. In London prices have declined, closing 49s. on the spot, and 49s. 3d. for delivery during the last three months of the year, and a large business has been done at, and a little under, these quotations.

Resin—Sales of about 2,500 bbls., at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for common; 5s.@9s. 6d. for medium, and 15s.@18s. for fine.

Rice—Carolina continues heavy; about 100 tcs. good brought 19s. ℔ cwt.

Cloverseed—Has further advanced, and 50s. has been paid for fine Red American to hold over.

Beef—Very quiet; sales only 400 tcs., which include some old sour Beef at 50s.@55s.; India Mess hardly inquired for, and nominal value 115s.@120s.; good Prime Mess at about 100s. is scarce, and would sell pretty readily.

Pork—Rather less money has been accepted by the Irish curers. No American here.

Bacon—About 3,000 boxes were offered by auction, but only about 300 were sold, at 44s.@45s. for Long Middles, rib in, and 46s.@47s. for short; Cumberland cut, 42s.@44s., the latter for very prime; holders were, however, unwilling to go on at these prices, and since the auction nothing has been done. Shoulders and Hams also very dull and some few of the former sold at 26s.@33s. 6d., as in quality.

Cheese—At the auction on Tuesday, there was not much inquiry, and what sales were made were at 25s.@26s. for out of condition, and 36s.@38s. for fair.

The weather has been on the whole favorable since our report of Tuesday. The trade generally has continued firm, but not active; some parcels of Wheat and Flour, if offering under extreme rates, continue to be picked up for investment. Manchester market yesterday ruled steady at the improvement noted on Tuesday; millers are evidently bare of stock, but still operate with extreme caution. Deliveries of Wheat from our farmers for the past week consist of 63,130 qrs. against 83,096 qrs. same week last year. Average price 42s. 8d. against 63s. 5d. corresponding week last year. Our market this morning was fairly attended, and we had a good demand for Wheat at 1d. ℔ 70 lbs. improvement over the rates of Tuesday, for the medium grades and low qualities of American. Barrel Flour was generally held for 6d. ℔ bbl. advance, but only a moderate extent of business took place. The quantity of Indian Corn on sale was limited; white brought an advance of 3d.@6d. and yellow 3d. ℔ qr. over the rates of our last. Imports from 7 mo. 2d to 7 mo. 8th inclusive, consist of 54,737 qrs. Wheat, 11,603 qrs. Indian Corn, 3,179 sacks and 56,980 bbls. Flour. Exports for same period consist of 3,116 qrs. Wheat, 6,889 qrs. Indian Corn, 1,556 sacks and 2,345 bbls. Flour. We quote the value of American white Wheat 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; extra 7s.@7s. 6d.; red 5s. 8d.@5s. 10d.; extra 6s. 3d.@6s. 8d. ℔ 70 lbs. Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour 22s.@24s.; Ohio 22s.@25s.; Western Canal 22s. ℔ bbl. Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 34s.; white 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.

Havre Markets.

[*Week ending July 6, inclusive.*]

Cotton firm and rather higher. Sales of the week 12,500 bales, closing at 105 for New-Orleans *très ordinaire*. The news from the manufacturing districts shows considerable improvement. Breadstuffs had further declined. Ashes firm. Coffee firm but quiet. Oils in limited demand. Sugar quiet but well supported. Tallow and Lard inactive. Whalebone firm.

UTAH.

Entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City—Gov. Cumming's Proclamation to the Mormons.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We have letters from Great Salt Lake City to the 26th ult.

Gen. Johnston's army entered the city without molestation from any quarter.

The small party met Gen. Harney this side of Ash Hollow, and the Express, with orders to change the destination of the troops, six miles behind him. Gen. Harney was proceeding to Ash Hollow to hold a treaty with the Indians of that region.

Our correspondent writes from Salt Lake City, June 26:

Nothing new has occurred here of interest since last mail. The Mormons remain at Provo yet, not wishing to bring their females near the soldier-boys. They are living there—the majority at least—in tents, whilst their comfortable houses in this city remain vacant, with all the doors and windows boarded up. None of the gentiles can obtain house-room either for dwellings or for store purposes. This is particularly hard on the merchants, who have brought out large stocks of goods. No reason is assigned by the Mormons for this dog-in-the-manger policy, except, as they say, they want first to see what the Army will do and where they will locate. As yet, none have been able to procure sleeping apartments, except the Governor, Secretary, Marshal and Commissioners, and even most of them had for a while to sleep in their wagons. Many of the merchants arrived in the city to-day. To-morrow the Army will march in. They are now encamped a few miles out. To-morrow will be its twelfth day out from Fort Bridger, a distance of 115 miles.

Hockaday's weekly mail arrived here last night having made the trip within nineteen days, and brought dates from St. Louis of 29th ult.

The New-York *Herald*, Times and *Tribune* are represented here by reporters. Some of their statements which appear in the papers are not strictly correct—for instance, it is reported that Gov. Cumming represented on leaving for his first trip to this city, that he would not take an escort, and had not had an understanding with Brigham Young whereby he should not be molested, and that he did have both an understanding and an escort. This last assertion is untrue. The Governor had neither an invitation nor an understanding with Young. Col. Kane used his utmost endeavors to dissuade him from so hazardous an undertaking, yet go he would, saying that he had been directed by the President to go, and that he would try it, and only after this expression did Col. Kane make up his mind to return to Salt Lake City. The first meeting of the Mormons thereafter indicated anything but a quiet reception to Gov. C., but he persevered and really made peace, if such has been made, with just such conditions as were agreed upon by the Commissioners. Another account of about fifty Mormons having been killed by Indians is incorrect, though about four weeks ago three white persons were killed by them.

A. Cumming, Governor of Utah Territory,

To the inhabitants of Utah, and others whom it may concern:

Whereas James Buchanan, President of the United States, at the city of Washington, the 6th day of April, 1858, did, by his Proclamation, offer to the inhabitants of Utah, who submit to the laws, a "a free and full pardon" for all treason and sedition heretofore committed, and

Whereas, The proffered pardon was accepted with prescribed terms of the Proclamation by the citizens of Utah,

Now, therefore, I, Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah Territory, in the name of James Buchanan, President of the United States, do proclaim that all persons who submit themselves to the laws, and to the Federal Government, are by him "freely and fully pardoned" for all treason and sedition heretofore committed.

All criminal offences associated with, or growing out of, the overt acts of sedition and treason, are merged in them, and are embraced in the "free and full pardon" of the President.

And I exhort all persons to persevere in a faithful submission to the laws, and patriotic devotion to the Constitution and Government of our common country.

Peace is restored to our Territory.

All civil officers, both Federal and Territorial, will resume the performance of the duties of their respective offices without delay, and be diligent and faithful in the execution of the law.

All citizens of the United States in this Territory will aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties.

Fellow Citizens: I offer to you my congratulations for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of recent difficulties.

Those citizens who have left their homes I invite to return, as soon as they can do so with propriety and convenience.

To all I announce my determination to enforce obedience to all the laws both Federal and Territorial.

Trespasses on property, whether real or personal, must be scrupulously avoided.

Gaming and other vices are punished by Territorial statutes with peculiar severity, and I commend the perusal of those statutes to those persons who may not have had an opportunity of doing so previously.

{ SEAL. } Hereunto I set my hand, and cause the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, this fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second. A. CUMMING.

By the Governor,
John Hartnett, Secretary.

A correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript* groups the notabilities visible this season at Newport: "As usual, the varied charms have drawn social benefactors to Newport, and these, with the resident society, afford a rare combination of talent, worth, and culture. Geo. H. Calvert, the author of *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe*, (one of the most philosophical and elegantly-written books of travel ever published by an American,) *Comedies*, *An Introduction to Social Science*, etc., has resided here for 14 years. Charles Norton, the son of the late eminent Professor, whose recent paper on the 'Catacombs of Rome,' in the *Atlantic Monthly*, have given such satisfaction, makes this place his home; in Lawton Valley is the Summer residence of Mrs. Howe, the author of *Passion Flowers*, and at Bateman's dwells George H. Boker, the Philadelphia dramatic poet. A great acquisition this year is Henry James, of Albany, the best lay theological essayist in America; Bancroft is the "horseman" of the scene, seldom solitary, however, when fair equestrians are abroad; and, within a few days past, we have had as most welcome and cherished visitors, Ralph Waldo Emerson, looking as youthful, intent and academic as an intellectual Senior, just graduated with the 'first part,' at Harvard; Dr. Hedge, the most soundly philosophic man in the Unitarian Church, except Dr. Walker; Edwin P. Whipple, the most fluent and vigorous of our younger lecturers, and James T. Fields, the most sympathetic of publishers and tasteful of literary caterers."

Wrecking in Sebastopol.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter on the subject of the wrecking operations at Sebastopol lately appeared in the Boston *Transcript*, and was extensively copied in journals of this City. It was one of several which have been published in the same paper during the past year, and, like others of the series, contained statements in many particulars so absurdly untrue, that those acquainted with the facts could only laugh at them, considering the whole correspondence in the light of a stock-puffing advertisement. It seems, however, to have been accepted by a large portion of the public, *not* acquainted with the facts, as measurably true, and as throwing discredit on the operations of the Boston expedition under my command, which has recently returned from that port; and believing, from the numerous inquiries addressed to me for information on the subject, especially since the appearance of the letter above referred to, that a statement of the facts within my knowledge would be of some public interest, and at the same time save me necessity of frequent repetitions, I have prepared such a statement, and request a place for it in the columns of the Times.

First, let me say, the expedition fitted out from Boston was abandoned, not because Mr. Gowen had an exclusive contract for the work, nor yet because the work was impracticable, but solely because it *would not pay*. Great pains have indeed been taken from the beginning to create the belief that the Philadelphia company, represented by Mr. Gowen, was the only one which could engage in the work, or reap any of the profits to be expected from it; and the assertion is repeated in the letter in question that "Mr. Gowen is the only American who has a contract with the Russian Government for doing the work." Mr. Gowen did indeed procure the *first* contract, which was in terms exclusive; but his progress during the first season fell so far short of his undertaking that his *exclusive* rights were forfeited, and the Government left at liberty to contract with other parties. Under these circumstances, after working side by side with Gowen's expedition, *under* his contract, for four months, I obtained from the Government, in December last, for the Boston Relief and Submarine Company, a separate contract, on the same general terms as Gowen's, but much more favorable in several important particulars—as, for example, we were at liberty to leave when we would, neither vessels nor apparatus being subject to any forfeiture, whereas all the machinery and apparatus of the Philadelphia Company are, by their contract, held as security for the completion of the work in two years and six months from the time of commencing.

The contract given to me is now in possession of the Boston R. & S. Co, and may be seen at their office. They are not working under it, for several reasons, any one of which would, if known in time, have prevented their sending out an expedition, and altogether were enough to recall it. One of these reasons is, that revelations in regard to material and manner of construction, made in blasting the wrecks, prove conclusively that they *never were worth much as ships*. Again, repeated and thorough examinations by divers in all parts of the harbor show that whatever their condition originally may have been, they are now so utterly destroyed by worms as that probably not three in the whole harbor, if they were raised to-day, would be worth anything at all as ships. Furthermore, it appeared that the Government itself, satisfied that the sunken vessels were not worth repairing for actual service, would allow nothing for the contractors' share in them, even if raised whole, beyond their value as old material, and would not become the purchaser even of that, but would insist on an actual division; so that they must, after all, have been broken up and divided, and the contractors' share transported to Constantinople or elsewhere for a market. And even for this purpose their real was much less than their apparent value, owing to the scant allowance of copper used in their construction, amounting to not exceeding one-third of what is usually found in vessels of the same class.

One statement in the *Transcript* is to the effect that the Philadelphia Company "have removed fifteen ships by blasting." Now, at the time I left, January 24, they had been six months blasting on the *Paris* and *Agodel*, one of which was then nearly half broken up, the other not more than one fourth. In the mean time many of their best workmen, all indeed that could get away, had left them, and the Government, alarmed at the enormous expense incurred for powder, had prohibited them from commencing on any other vessels till these should be entirely removed. As to the probability that this work can have been completed, with a diminished force, in the three stormy months of February, March and April, and not only that, but thirteen other vessels broken up and removed by the same process, the public can judge.

The letter above referrred to says: "We have raised the sixteen-gun corvette *Smelya*," and "she is not badly worm-eaten," &c. The *Smelya* was a schooner, nineteen years old, lying up South Bay, and was one of the last which I examined before leaving, with a view to raising her by pontoons, which might very easily have been done, if she had been worth the trouble. A careful examination showed her to be "another honeycomb;" and the fact that one of the divers twice broke through the deck, in consequence of its rottenness from this cause, seemed to indicate that she was rather "*badly* worm-eaten." And for this reason we abandoned the idea of raising her.

I have in my possession specimens of wood taken from the *Chesma*, a vessel in at least as good condition as any in the harbor, an examination of which will give a better idea than anything I can say of the condition of the ships, one and all, exposed to the attacks of worms in the waters of Sebastopol. And my statements on this and other points may be further substantiated by many workmen and divers taken out by the Philadelphia Company, nearly all of them having returned to the United States. W. Lee.

New-York, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Forgery of Trade-Marks.

Collinsville, Conn., Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Several articles have appeared recently in the London papers, and been copied into American papers, commenting on the application of the Collins Company for injunctions against the use of their name and trade-marks, by English manufacturers. The articles alluded to convey the impression that the Collins Company have, in some cases, sold the right to English manufacturers to use their name and labels, and thus have themselves been guilty of fraud. As the allegation is a serious one, and entirely destitute of truth, I ask permission to deny it through the columns of your paper. Having managed their business from its commencement, I know that they have never authorized any one to use their name, nor *consented* that any one should use it on any goods not made in their own shops at this place. Yours respectfully,

Samuel W. Collins.

The African Slave-trade—How they Manage it on the Guinea Coast.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Having been for some time up the Congo River, I had a very good opportunity of seeing into the mysteries of the Slave-trade. Probably you are aware that Congo River is the principal rendezvous for slavers. This river opens to the sea at Cape Padron. It is about four miles wide at the mouth, and averages from two to three miles for a distance of forty miles, or to Point Helena. At this place there are some trading factories established by Americans and Englishmen, for the purpose of bartering with the natives for gum and palm oil, ivory, &c. The natives here recognize no rulers but their own Chiefs. They are a very savage and blood-thirsty set, and think nothing of taking human life. They often attack the factories and rob them, but lately the Portuguese Government have sent a small sloop with two guns, and crew of ten men, to protect the factories. About ten miles from this place there is a noted slave-factory, kept by a Portuguese. The way he procures the slaves is as follows: On the right bank of the river, going up, there are two tribes. When he wants a supply of slaves, he plies them with whisky, and makes them large promises, &c., and in a few days they leave for the interior. They are generally gone about two months, and if victorious, they return with plenty of prisoners, whom they sell to the slave-merchant. The latter gives about $10 each, for man, woman and child, and the slaves are all placed in factories, well guarded by negroes, until such time as they are sent on board the slave-ships.

It is a well-known fact that most of the slave-ships which visit the river are sent from New-York and New-Orleans. All they have to do when they arrive on the African coast, is to keep a good look-out for the English steam cruisers, of which one or more are almost always about the Congo River. They are not afraid of the American men-of-war, which will not trouble them. But they are careful not to be boarded by an English steamer, as they are very strict in overhauling the ship's papers. They watch their opportunity and run into Congo River. If once in, the slaver need not fear. There are plenty of creeks, with deep water, into one of which he runs, and sends down his top-gallant royal masts. The long grass and bushes completely hide the vessel from observation. Here he can lay and take in his slaves. He has agents all around to let him know when there is a good chance to make sail and leave the river. If caught, he loses his vessel, and he and his crew are put ashore; if out to sea, at the first land they make—that is if they are caught by the English. They generally send the vessel to Sierra Leone, where she is condemned and broken up, and the slaves are sent to different parts of the coast and made soldiers of, to pay for setting them at liberty.

W. W. W.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, July 23, 1858.

MEATS.

The Meat Market presents no new features of importance. Supplies, ample; trade, very dull.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	13	@ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	9	@ 14
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	7	@ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	10	@ 14
Beef, corned ℔ lb	6	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@ 10
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	11	@ 14
Lambs, quarter	75	@1 75
Lamb, ℔ lb	12	@ 16
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4½	@ 8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	13	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9	@ 11
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	8½	@ 10
Pork, larding, ℔ lb	11	@ 12½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11	@ 12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@ 13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9	@ 10
Tongues, each	69	@ 81
Lard, ℔ lb	11½	@ 12
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@ 12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@ 12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is very tame; prices are generally unaltered.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	62	@1 50
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@1 50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@3 00
Woodcock, ℔ doz	3 50	@4 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@—
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 50	@2
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@ 62
Plover, ℔ doz	3 50	@4 50

FISH.

The dealers in fresh, pickled, and smoked Fish, say that the demand is fair for the season. Codfish, Halibut and Sheepshead have advanced, being less plenty. Spanish Mackerel, King-fish, Clams, and Smoked Salmon are cheaper. There is very little inquiry for Oysters.

Salmon, ℔ lb	37	@43	Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@—	King-fish, ℔ lb	—	@15
Spanish Mackerel, ℔ lb	—	@62	Sheepshead, ℔ lb	25	@—
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@—	Blue-fish, ℔ lb	8	@—
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@—	Black fish, ℔ lb	8	@10
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@—	Sturgeon, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	15	@—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@—	Herring ℔ bunch	12	@—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12½	@—	Mussels, ℔ ½ pk	12	@—
			Frogs, ℔ doz	12	@62

Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@ 1 50
Clams—℔ 100	25	@ 50
Lobsters—℔ lb	6	@ —
Crabs—℔ doz	25	@ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@ —
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@ 5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@ 12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

We have no additions, and very few alterations, to make this week. New Potatoes are more abundant and cheaper. Much of the Green Corn in market is badly injured by worms. Prices are lower. Tomatoes are in fair supply and are cheaper, as are likewise Squashes from Long Island and New-Jersey. Green Peas are dearer. The Watermelons available, come from the South. They are of very inferior quality, or, as we heard a buyer say, more rind than pulp. The demand for Vegetables is generally moderate, this week.

Potatoes, New Norfolk, ℔ bbl	2 50	@3 00
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ℔ bushel	87	@1 00
Potatoes, New L. I. and N. J., ℔ bbl.	2 50	@3 75
Potatoes, New L. I. and, N. J. ℔ bushel.	87	@1 50
Potatoes, New, half peck	18	@ 20
Green Corn, ℔ 100 ears	1 25	@ —
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	18	@ —
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@ 62
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	5	@ 6
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@ —
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	5	@ —
Beets, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@ —
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	5	@
Onions, ℔ doz. strings	1 [illegible]	@
Onions ℔ string	15	@
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	25	@ —
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	6	@ —
Okra, ℔ 100	75	@ —
Okra, ℔ doz	10	@ 12
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	50	@ 75
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	5	@ 8
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	1 75	@ —
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	12	@ 15
Green Peas, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@ —
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	1 50	@ —
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	25	@ —
Beans, ℔ peck	31	@ 37
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	25	@ —
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@ —
Mint, ℔ bunch	2	@ —
Leeks, ℔ bunch	8	@ —
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@ —
Garlic, ℔ doz	1 00	@ —
Radishes, ℔ doz. bunches	12	@ —
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	12	@ 37
Salad, ℔ head	2	@ 3
Rhubarb, ℔ doz. bunches	75	@ —
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	7	@ 8
Squashes, ℔ bushel	1 00	@1 50
Squashes, each	5	@ 8
Watermelons, each	50	@ 76
Muskmelons, each	12	@1 18

FRUIT.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, and Plums are more plenty and are in request. Gooseberries are gradually disappearing. Cherries are less abundant. Raspberries and Blackberries are cheaper. Prices of Pineapples and Bananas favor sells. The demand is not so brisk.

Peaches, ℔ basket	$2 50	@6 00
Peaches, ℔ quart	12	@ 37
Gooseberries, ℔ bushel	3 00	@7 00
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	10	@ 25
Cherries, ℔ lb	6	@ 25
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@ 12
Raspberries, ℔ basket	4	@ 10
Blackberries, ℔ quart	15	@ 18
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	15	@ 18
Apples, new, ℔ half-peck	31	@ 50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	2 50	@4 00
Oranges, ℔ box	3 50	@5 00
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25	@ 50
Lemons, ℔ box	4 00	@7 00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25	@ 37
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	1 50	@2 25
Pine Apples, each	12	@ 25
Coacoanuts, ℔ 100	2 25	@2 50
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	37	@ —
Bananas, ℔ bunch	50	@3 00
Bananas, ℔ dozen	12	@ 50
Figs, ℔ box	40	@ 60
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Prunes, ℔ lb	12	@ —
Raisins ℔ lb	12	@ —
Raisins, ℔ box	2 50	@ —
Currants ℔ lb	12	@ —
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@ —
Green Ginger, lb lb	25	@ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

In this line no important changes have occurred during the week.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	16	@ 22
Butter, State, ℔ lb	18	@ 23
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	23	@ 25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb.	22	@ 24
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	14	@ 21
Cheese, fair to good old, ℔ lb	6	@ 10
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@ 10
Cheese, imitation English, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Eggs, seven for	12	@ —
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, sixty-four for	$1	@ —
Honey, Cuba, ℔ can	50	@ —
Honey, Cuba ℔ bottle	25	@ —
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	31	@ 75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@ 35
Mangoes, each	3	@ 6
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@ 50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	25	@ 75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@ —
Horse Radish, ℔ bottle	8	@1 00
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	25	@ —
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@ —
Sardines, ℔ box	25	@ 50
Catsup, ℔ bottle	6	@ 25
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@ —
Pearl Barley, ℔ lb	8	@ 14
Split Peas, ℔ quart	9	@ —
White Beans, ℔ quart	8	@ —
Green Beans, ℔ quart	10	@ —
Rice, ℔ lb	6	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147; G. Marzolf & Co., stands Nos. 97 and 98.

New-York, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Southern Boats.
Ashes, bbls	5	—
Flour, bbls	1,172	5,877
Wheat, bushels	—	1,749
Corn, bushels	228	1,800
Provisions, pkgs	—	122
Whisky, bbls	—	10

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active request, with further sales of 3,300 bags, the balance of the *Eclipse's* cargo, and 2,600 bags ℔ *Josephine*, at prices within the range of from 9¾c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb. The sale of 5,100 bags yesterday was at 10⅝c. ℔ lb. Sales were also made of 50 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c., and 370 bags St. Domingo, at from 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. In New-Orleans, during the week ending July 17, quite an active demand prevailed, and sales were made of 13,000 bags, at from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. No cargoes arrived there during the week. Imports since September 1, 1857, 278,400 bags against 420,826 to the same date last years. Stock on July 17, 10,655 bags, against 102,430 at the same time last year.

COTTON—The demand has been limited; and prices have been freely sustained. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, July 17.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	1,660,923
Total	1,668,742
Exported to date	1,620,005
Stock on hand not cleared July 17, 1858	48,737

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market presents no really new feature for State and Western Flour. The current receipts and the available supplies are very light. The demand is moderate, almost exclusively for home use. Large lots cannot be procured, and shippers are consequently out of market. Prices continue to favor sellers. The transactions since our last comprise 9,500 bbls.

Sour, lb bbl	$3 90@$4 05
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 20
Extra State	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian continues scarce and quiet at former prices; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at from $4 35@$5 35 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request, at buoyant rates. Sales 2,300 bbls., at $4 65@$4 85 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 90@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 05@$3 65 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal more sought after, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, 1,695 boxs Sicily Lemons, at $1 79@$3 30; and 614 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 25@$2 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and quiet; sales have been confined to 6,300 bushels, including fair white Michigan, at $1 15; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 08; inferior to fair new white Southern at $1 15@$1 32½ ℔ bushel. Corn is also sparingly offered, and is inactive; sales 7,000 bushels at 70c. for unsound mixed Western; 95c. for white Southern, and 95c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply and is held higher. It is said that a holder refused 75c. ℔ bushel for prime Northern; 1,000 bushels were sold on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in demand at uniform rates. Western, 46c.@47c.; State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ℔ bushel. Among the sales reported to-day were 6,800 bushels Pennsylvania, at 43c.@44c.; and 1,000 bushels new crop Jersey at 41c. ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade Statistics, Jan. 1 to July 19.

	1857.		1858.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	125,186	75,178	245,663	198,369
Wheat, bush.	1,998,340	1,818,783	5,611,575	4,803,471
Corn, bush.	4,235,058	3,415,228	3,760,612	2,989,338
Oats, bush.	524,969	147,035	1,501,943	1,211,522

Estimated Stocks of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs in Liverpool, June 30:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	12,283	81,789	127,901	224,557
Flour, sacks	93,173	40,745	18,341	42,109
Wheat, quarters	96,645	55,102	78,895	*175,930
Corn, quarters	87,999	238,117	49,958	†113,643

* Nearly all Chicago and Milwaukee Wheat.

† A considerable portion of this was heated New-Orleans White, suitable for feeding purposes.

HAY—Sales 750 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, during the week ending July 17, some small lots of Western were sold early in the week, at $22@$22 50, and, subsequently, four flatboat loads, embracing 500 tons, of which 250 at $21, and 250 on private terms.

HIDES—The week opened with an active inquiry from the trade, which subsequently fell off, and the market closes quietly. Sales for the week add up 33,000 Hides, including 5,500 Buenos Ayres, at 25c., six months; 16,000 Orinoco, at 21½c.@22c., six months; 2,700 Porto Caballo, at 20c. six months; 1,600 Port au Platte, at 18c., six months; 1,200 Matamoras, at 20½c., six months; 500 Maracaibo, at 19c., six months.

HOPS—Sales 30 bales last year's crop at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at old quotations.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been rather tame; prices, however, remain firm. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	57,000	4,900
Sales, sides	46,300	3,400
Stock at the close, sides	127,900	24,300

LIME—Rockland, 55c for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is less active, yet holders are quite firm.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet at former prices. The sales of Spirits Turpentine include 650 bbls., at 44c.@45c., cash ℔ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 15 for Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; $16 50 for thin Mess, and $14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at steady rates: 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, within a range of from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in better request at uniform rates. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅜c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at steady prices. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $9 for Railroad Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tcs., in lots, within a range of from $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile, at 11c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 50 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 57½c; 100 bags Pepper, at 9c.; and 50 bags Pimento, at 6c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand continues animated, at strengthening prices; sales 1,437 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6¾c.@7⅞c., but including some Porto Rico, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; with 2,835 boxes brown, yellow and white Havana, at 7⅝c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 6,000 lbs. Prime, at 9½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet, at former quotations; sales 30 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@14c.; 282 bales Cuba, on private terms; and 86 bales Havana, at 30c.@42c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., cash ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. Merchants did not receive their letters by the *America* early enough to act upon them. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.@2s. 1½d.; and 1,500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d. For London, 209 tons Oil Cake, at 27s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s., and 600 Spirits Turpentine at 4c. ℔ gallon. For Bremen, Ashes, 20s., and Resin 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above.
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DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
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SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—Pocahontas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Brian O'Lynn—Thrice Married—Yankee Housekeeper.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Nick of the Woods—Lafitte—The Dead Boxer.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton	July 24
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool	July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The European Mails by the *Fulton*, sailing from this port to Southampton and Havre, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Liverpool to the 10th inst. She brings no tidings of the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, the two missing vessels of the telegraphic squadron. The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* were still at Queenstown. The proceedings in Parliament have been interesting. The Government India Bill has passed the House of Commons and been sent up to the Lords. The bill of Sir E. B. Lytton, establishing a Colonial Government for New-Caledonia, has been ordered to a second reading in the lower House, after eliciting a highly-interesting debate. The Earl of Malmesbury, on the 9th inst., announced in the House of Lords the withdrawal of the fleet from the Cuban waters. In France great preparations were making for the Cherbourg display, at which Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and sundry German potentates were expected to be present. From Spain we learn that the O'Donnell Ministry is prosecuting extensive changes, the whole staff of the army having been displaced, and the friends of the Premier substituted. The Liverpool markets for Cotton and Breadstuffs were reported firm; provisions were dull.

A letter from our correspondent on board the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, giving full particulars relative to the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and its failure, will be found elsewhere in this morning's paper.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, Friday, the Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in authorizing and directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals, and to contract with the highest bidder for cleansing the streets for the ensuing five years, and that the award of such contract be transmitted to the Common Council for confirmation. The remainder of the business of the evening was purely of a routine character.

The yellow fever appears to have obtained considerable headway on board the Spanish frigate *Berenguela* at the Lower Quarantine anchorage. Yesterday one of the seamen, who died on board, was brought to the Upper Quarantine for interment. Two or three other vessels, from Cuban ports, were sent below, to await the action of the Health Commissioners. There are now twenty-four vessels (those most dangerous to the public health) anchored in the Lower Bay; and Captain Roff visits the fleet daily, by steamboat, to supply them with such necessities as they require. A stevedore, named John Masterton, died in the Hospital Thursday morning, of yellow fever, having contracted the disorder while at work on vessels discharging cargo.

Mr. Seward, counsel for James Sutton Elliot, appeared before Judge Ingraham, yesterday morning, and asked that Mr. Elliot be discharged from arrest on the complaint of Jonathan Peel, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of War, that he had embezzled money to the amount of about £2,000. He asked for his discharge on the ground that the statute of New-York required that the real plaintiff should institute proceedings in such cases; that the person owning the money alledged to have been embezzled, was Queen Victoria, as Queen of England. In answer, Mr. Peel's counsel quoted a recent act of Parliament permitting a principal Secretary of her Majesty to institute proceedings for the Crown. The Judge considered the question of the right of Mr. Peel to commence proceedings, as one necessary to be decided before hearing argument on any other point, and intimated that he would render a decision this morning. Mr. Elliot is still detained at the Eldridge-street Jail. He declines to make any statement with regard to his case. Miss Sinclair left for Newport, R. I., Monday morning, the day that Elliot was arrested.

Louis Hern, of No. 178 Grand-street, was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner Bridgham, charged with having taken from the Post-Office in this City, on the 10th inst., a letter addressed to L. Hein, of No. 33 Park-place, which contained coupons amounting to nearly $3,000, and disposing of or concealing it. It appeared in evidence that Hern received the letter from the Post-Office, as alleged, and that he subsequently called at the banking-house of Messrs. Ballen & Sanders, No. 24 Exchange-place, where the coupons were made payable, to inquire if they would be paid. The letter was accidentally left on their counter, and was afterwards sent to Mr. Hein, by which he first discovered his loss, and immediately had Hern arrested. Messrs. A. & L. New, one of whom accompanied Hern to the office of Ballen & Sanders, were also arrested as parties to the fraud, but they assert that they were offered the coupons in payment, and made the inquiry whether they were good, which was all they knew of the matter. The case was adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

D. Wemyss Jobson appeared yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint against a Mr. Hennissy, of No. 87 Franklin-street, whom he charged with having kicked him in a sensitive part of the body, and declared that it produced a concussion of his brain. In view of the grave results following the assault, a summons was instantly issued requiring the presence of Mr. Hennissy to answer the complaint.

A sudden and singular death occurred yesterday morning on board the schooner *Medad Platt*, from Newbern, N. C., lying at the Fulton Market Pier, East River. A young colored woman from the neighborhood of Cross-street, who had been induced to go on board by one of colored sailors to spend the night with him, was found dead in the forecastle by the Captain about 9½ A. M. She was taken out of the forecastle almost nude, but without any appearance of violence on her person. Nelson Ward, a colored sailor, acknowledged that he induced the girl to go on board with him, and that, having overslept himself, he was afraid she would be seen leaving the vessel, and that he persuaded her to stay until noon, with the expectation that she could then leave without being seen. She was accordingly shut in the forecastle, where, it is presumed, she was suffocated by the strong fumes of spirits of turpentine with which the vessel was loaded. Coroner Perry viewed the body yesterday, and adjourned the inquest to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Bellevue dead-house. The three colored sailors on board were held as witnesses.

The brig *Anita Owen*, which arrived from Nuevitas, yesterday, brought as passengers the Italian Opera Company. Their names are Lewis Cerrodersekl, Michael Paroda, Mrs. Louisa Carrante, Miss Mary Carrante, Miss Isabel Carrante, Philip Albertagga, Mrs. Matilda Albertagga, Mrs. Terisa Gappacie, and Miss Helen Gappacie.

Governor King has denied the application of James Kelly, convicted in Kings County of the murder of his wife, for a commutation of sentence. He will accordingly be executed on the 30th inst. (D. V.)

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, to the extent of 1,000 bales, at languid quotations. Light supplies of Breadstuffs checked business; prices favored sellers. The transactions in Provisions were to a fair extent, at unaltered rates. Sales were made of 5,900 bags Rio Coffee, with 1,437 hhds. and 2,835 boxes Sugar, chiefly Cuba in hhds., and Havana in boxes, at buoyant prices. Spirits Turpentine was more freely dealt in, and was somewhat firmer. Freights were very quiet.

The Presidential Canvass.

Once in four years our people enter upon the business of President making with a degree of zeal which foreigners find it hard to understand. To place a new man in the White House is a favorite amusement no less than an important political act. Even now, though Mr. Buchanan has been but little over a year in possession, the whole country is intent upon the selection of his successor. This performance might indeed be deferred a couple of years without the slightest detriment to the public interest. But such delay is quite incompatible with the impatient go-ahead spirit of the American people.

So far, however, as the great mass of citizens is concerned, all that is said, written and printed on this subject, has little influence in determining the result. Nominations are made for the people—not by them. It is needless here to refer to cases in which the announcement of candidates took the masses by surprise. The policy of selecting obscure, or at least untried men, is well understood by political leaders, and in several well-known instances has received the sanction of success. The rank and file, indeed, do not at first relish such surprises. Having fixed their minds, with a sort of hero worship, upon certain eminent party leaders, they dislike to be asked to vote for a candidate, concerning whom their first question must be "Who is he?" But they soon learn to submit. The journals of their party give the cue, and those who at first were disgusted by the presentation of an unknown name for their suffrages, very soon find themselves hurrahing for him with their utmost power of voice and zeal. The philosophy which governs Conventions is simple. Where a party has no strength to spare, the selection of a prominent or distinguished leader is hazardous. Such a man must usually have been long in public life. He must have done and said much, and thus have given offence to many, He will have a coterie of attached friends who, in case of his election, are regarded as likely to possess his ear and receive his chief favors. These considerations beget envy and jealousy—feelings very dangerous in a doubtful canvass. The men who control conventions are keen of scent and quick of sight. They perceive a cloud when it is no bigger than a man's hand. They smell peril afar off. Chivalry and personal attachment are minor considerations. The question, is, not "Who will make the best President?" but "Who will be the strongest candidate?" And this last consideration is decisive.

A new man can hardly be a safe selection. He can have no record, no past history, to bind and determine his future. Those who elect him have little assurance as to his course in office. Platforms are notoriously inoperative after the election: and electioneering pledges mere ropes of sand. There can be no data from which to predict the policy of a President aside from his political history. A new man may turn over any leaf he pleases; it can contradict no former inscription, for in the nature of the case none such exists. It is not creditable to our politics that an obscure candidate should be more certain of election than a long-tried, popular and distinguished statesman; but so it is.

When the Democratic and the Republican Parties assemble their Nominating Conventions, as they probably will do in June next, the great question will be, "Who is most certain to be elected?" and all previous discussions will go for little or nothing. It is not difficult to say who are now before the minds of the people as fit and desirable candidates; but no one can tell or even guess the names of the two standard-bearers in the contest of 1860.

New-Caledonia.—In the Times of Wednesday last we gave an abstract of the bill introduced in the British House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, for the government of New-Caledonia, as the region is styled in which the Frazer River gold mines are situated. By the steamship *America's* advices, we now learn that on the 9th ult. the bill was read a second time, with the certainty of becoming a law before the close of the present session of Parliament.

This action is timely and judicious. The organization of a Colonial Government will be advantageous to the thousands of American citizens who are rushing to the newly-discovered placers. That difficulties are likely to arise between the California miners and the employes of the Hudson's Bay Company is but too likely. The measure proposed by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is essential to the protection of immigrants and the maintenance of order. As we have heretofore stated, the Government created by the bill is to continue five years, and includes all the British territory west of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of Vancouver's Island, which has already a separate organization as a colony.

But in anticipation of the Government proposed for New-Caledonia, Sir E. B. Lytton, in his capacity of Colonial Secretary, had transmitted instructions adapted to the crisis to Governor Douglas. These instructions are sensible and liberal. They require that no obstacles whatever should be placed in the way of Americans or other foreigners who may resort to the new gold-fields, so long as they submitted themselves to the laws of the country in common with British subjects, and Gov. D. is emphatically directed to exercise caution and delicacy in dealing with so large an immigration of Americans, in order that misunderstandings and trouble may be avoided. The national right to navigate Frazer's River is declared to be a separate question, the decision of which is reserved.

As the Frazer's River country is strongly attracting the attention of our citizens not only in California, but in Western States and Atlantic cities, the proceedings relative thereto in Parliament cannot be uninteresting here. The new gold region, although in British territory, will be mainly occupied and worked by our own countrymen.

Swill-Milk.—We are unable to agree with the *Evening Post* that Alderman Tucker's ordinance compelling every stump-tail cart to carry a sign conspicuously inscribed "Swill-fed Milk," is "eminently fair." Does our cotemporary wish to break up a lucrative business? We ask, in the name of common sense, who will buy swill-milk knowing it to be such? Would anybody deal with a butcher who advertised poisoned beef? Are addled eggs knowingly purchased? Of course not.

We are aware that the Tuomey Committee have whitewashed the stump-tail milk. But then it was never expected that the public would believe their report. When they declared swill-milk innocuous they did it for effect. Nothing could be further from their minds than the idea of placing swill signboards on their carts. Alderman Tucker's construction of the whitewashing report is cruel. Does he not know that the appearance of such carts in our streets would be hooted by all the men and boys in town? There is but one more step for the truculent Alderman to take. Let him compel the proprietors of the stump-tail stables to drink their own milk and the measure of his malignant persecution will be full.

The *Evening Post* might as well come out boldly, and confess that it desires to abolish the trade altogether. Put up swill-signs on the carts indeed! The stable-men will quit the business first.

Turkish "Independence."

There could hardly be a much better illustration of the precise nature of the "independence" guaranteed to Turkey by the late war, than the fact that serious complications have been recently on the point of arising out of her hostilities with the Montenegrins. Montenegro is a small principality on the Bosnia portion of the Ottoman Empire, inhabited by a tribe of notorious brigands and cut-throats, *soi disant* Christian, and Catholic. The Prince is by right a vassal of the Porte, but in reality does not care, and for many years past never has cared, a pinch of snuff for either it or its armies. Most of his people, if not robbers by profession, are amateurs of the art, and exercise it upon Turks with all the gusto derived from intense religious fanaticism. They have for many years been in the habit of making periodical incursions into Bosnia, plundering the wealthy Turks, and slaughtering them and their families,—and their raids were invariably marked by the mutilation of the dead bodies of their victims. In short, if any other European power had any such neighbors on its frontiers, and had suffered a fiftieth part from their incursions of what the Turks have suffered in a single year, they would have been subjugated or extirpated. The Sultan's forces are, of course, unable to afford much protection to his subjects,—owing both to the inherent weakness of the Government, and to the fact that the mountaineers, when they have once struck their blow, retire with such celerity to their fastnesses, that pursuit, by regular troops, is out of the question. Conduct of this sort proverbially provokes retaliation in kind. The Turks are occasionally roused from their indolence into punishing one foray by making another,—and sometimes the Imperial troops violate the frontier, either in pursuit of criminals or in self-defence, upon very slight pretexts. Border warfare, whether recognized or not recognized, is not very apt to be scrupulous in its procedure. The smallest appearance of Turkish aggression, however, no matter how defensible or how strongly provoked, is sufficient to cause a rising *en masse* of the Montenegrins, and a grand irruption into Turkey. As long as it is attended with success, Europe looks on in silence,—but the moment the Imperial troops muster in force, and prepare to carry hostilities into the enemies' country, the Ambassadors of the Great Powers shower protest after protest upon the Porte, and compel it, under threats of violence, to desist, and digest its wrongs as best it may. This is exactly what occurred in 1853, and this is exactly what has occurred again within the last month.

The great object of the Russian war was, we were assured, to vindicate Turkey's claim to be considered one of the "great powers," and to the full and vigorous exercise of all the powers of a sovereign and independent state. England and France fought to secure to the Sultan the untrammeled management of his domestic affairs in his own way, and to constitute him sole and supreme judge of what was due to his dignity, and of the best manner of maintaining it. If this was not the object of the Crimean war, we should like to know what was its object. And if it was successful, and Turkey really be the sort of power the allies fought to make her, and occupies the same rank amongst nations as France, England, Russia and Austria, we should like to know upon what compulsion she is to tolerate the insults and aggressions of a horde of barbarians on her frontier. If she have not the power of repelling aggressions from such a quarter as this, might she not as well acknowledge the Emperor of Russia to be her Zuzerain at once, and admit an army of occupation to Constantinople? When all the rights of a sovereign power are gone, to be forced to assume and wear the name is the extremity of insult.

Very probably the Montenegrins are a brave people, jealous of their independence, and by all the traditions both of their religious and political history, the sworn foes of Mahometanism. Their claims to respectability of this sort are entirely beside the question. They are turbulent, lawless and aggressive, and are every week guilty of outrage towards Turkey which no responsible government should tolerate. But they have been for many years used as a tool by both Austria and Russia, for stirring up troubles in the Turkish Empire. Both these Powers are unquestionably sincerely desirous of its dismemberment, but each will refuse to consent to it as long as it does not present itself in an advantageous form. By keeping Turkey alive in a position of weakness and independence, the wished-for contingency is only indefinitely postponed, and each hope that some day or other, by some lucky turn in the wheel of fortune, it will present itself in a form acceptable to itself.

The Turkish troops recently sustained a bloody defeat at the hands of the Montenegrins, and no comment was made by any of the Powers. But as soon as Turkey sent on reinforcements to wipe out the insult, ultimata were presented both by France and Austria, in which she was peremptorily called upon to desist, and she has desisted accordingly. We are no friends, as our readers know, of the Turkish Government and polity. We believe that empire to be a humbug and delusion, and believe its disappearance from the map will be a great gain for civilization. It is, therefore, not in its interest or on its behalf that we write, but we cannot let slip another opportunity of calling attention to the farcical character of some of the great feats of war and diplomacy. Russia sought a quarrel with the Sultan in 1853, to press on him the adoption of certain reforms, which justice and humanity alike dictated. The Western Powers drew the sword in indignant reprehension of this unwarrantable interference. In 1858, Turkey quietly attempts to exercise a right, to which no objection can be urged either in law or morals, and the very same Powers threaten her with instant hostilities. She had one master before the Crimean war—she now has six. We wish her joy of the situation, and congratulate the heroes of the struggle on the fruit of their toils.

Secretary of the Navy and the Collins Steamers.—Secretary Toucey still hesitates about permitting the Collins steamers to make Portland their western terminus. The law refers to the old contract, which in terms requires the mails to be received on shipboard at New-York and delivered at the same point. The Company propose carrying the mails from New-York to Portland by Railroad. To do this would require, in the opinion of Mr. Toucey, a new contract, and the law gives no power to enter into a new contract, Moreover, this part of the contract would be land transportation, over which the Navy Department has no control. The Secretary positively refused the change from Liverpool to Southampton, on the ground that the law required Liverpool to be one of the termini. The same law, in precisely the same language, requires New-York to be the western terminus. Until this question is settled at the Navy Department the Post-Office Department is powerless.

End of the de Riviere and Blount Scandal.—After nearly a month of unhealthy excitement the curtain at last falls in the de Riviere and Blount drama. The weak-minded and deluded lady, whose eccentric conduct gave all the interest to the affair, returns in company with her daughter to her home in Mobile; John Huncke, another of the unfortunate *dramatis personæ*, is safely lodged in prison; Mulford, the lawyer, has absconded, and the principal personage of the romance, de Riviere, has fled like a poor pitiful swindler as he is. There is nothing very remarkable about de Riviere; he is only an exaggeration in real life of that prime villain of fiction, Ferdinand Count Fathom. There are no doubt a good many quite as great scoundrels floating about in the maelstrom of society as de Riviere; but the remarkable circumstance connected with him is that he should so readily have found such willing victims of his rascality. Let no rogue take heart by his success, and imagine that there are plenty of Mrs. Blounts and Lawyer Mulfords to work with. Though there is no lack of silly people, yet there are few who are so very silly as de Riviere's victims. Some of our cotemporaries have improved the occasion to warn American parents against foreign adventurers. But such warnings are altogether superfluous; people who can be deceived by the de Riviere class of adventurers, are beyond the reach of advice. It is fortunate for the community at large, perhaps, that this fellow has been so thoroughly exposed, for he might, otherwise, have done an infinite deal of mischief. He is still at large with an *alias*, but he must seek some other country for the exercise of his talents in swindling.

City Items.

Bound for the Country.—The cars and steamboats which leave New-York daily, connecting with all parts of the country, distant and near at hand, are crowded to overflowing with individuals setting out for health and pleasure excursions into the rural districts. In the gray of the early morning, red-eyed men, women and children, aroused at unaccustomed hours, may be met in the streets hurrying in traveling costume to the wharves and the Railroad dépôts. Carriages with trunks behind them and filled with men and cigar smoke, or ladies and children, are more frequently seen by a great deal than they were a month ago, and Express wagons are ubiquitous.

The Emigrant Boarding-house Keepers—At a meeting held in William-street—recently adopted a series of resolutions expressing their indignation at the action of the German Society in excluding them all, with three exceptions, from Castle Garden. The Society claims to have done so for the purpose of protecting the emigrants from swindling operations. The Board of Directors of the German Society at their monthly meeting last Wednesday, debated the subject, but laid it over without further action. The project of a Convention of the Presidents and Delegates of all the German Emigrant Societies in this country has been mooted but not decided on.

Condition of the Streets.—Broadway certainly was never kept in better condition than it is in at present. It is cleaned thoroughly every night. For the other streets so much cannot be said. Many of them are decidedly dirty, and the pavements in some of them are as rough as a Tennessee backwoodsman.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met on Friday, and licenses were granted to the following parties: Frederic Heitz, No. 99 Washington-street, storekeeper. Jeremiah Miller and Albert H. Hagar, Nos. 312, 314, and 316, Greenwich-street. The Board then adjourned.

Flushing Female College Commencement takes place next week. The Rev. Wm. H. Milburn will deliver the annual sermon in the M. E. Church Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Musical exercises will take place in the College Chapel at 8 P. M. Wednesday. On Thursday the exercises will be the reading of compositions of the Graduating Class, and the conferring of degrees, at 11 A. M., in the College Chapel.

The weather yesterday was cool and delightful. Those who had staid in town manfully during the warm days that have passed congratulated themselves yesterday that they were still within the limits of the City. Those who are rusticating among the mountains just now doubtless wish it was a little warmer.

Mayor's Office.

Commissioners of Health.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health on Friday, the following communication from the Health Officer was received, and its suggestions were adopted. The Commission then adjourned.

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, City of New-York.

Sirs: The ship *Grotto* continually gives evidence of her not being in a condition so as to make it safe for her to go to sea. It will be remembered that, when she arrived in port, she was nearly disabled by sickness on board, and from deaths from yellow fever. The indications of her being very much infected were so strong, that she was not allowed to remain off the shores of Staten Island, but was immediately sent to the lower anchorage in Raritan Bay. All of her sick were removed, ship-keepers were placed on board to care for the vessel, and the usual efforts were made to cleanse her by burning all the rubbish and refuse material which could be found on board of her, including the beds and bedding, and by the usual method of fumigation. Notwithstanding such efforts, which are generally effectual in ridding such vessels of their infection, cases of fever, from time to time, since she has been in the Raritan Bay, have been found on board of her. Day before yesterday a case was removed from her; and yesterday, another. They occurred in the persons of those who had recently been shipped as seamen.

The frequent occurrence of these cases on board of the *Grotto*, has frightened those who were placed there recently as sailors to complete her voyage with. They refuse to remain on board the vessel at all, and actually deserted her yesterday in a small boat, after the steamboat *Cinderella* had been alongside the *Grotto*, and the Deputy had refused to allow them to come to Quarantine. As soon as the steamboat had left the vessel, in opposition to the commands and entreaties of the captain, nine or ten of the sailors lowered the ship's small boat, which was in a leaking condition, jumped into the same and put for the Quarantine grounds—some applying themselves laboriously to the oars, while others were actively engaged in bailing, to keep the small boat from sinking. Deputy Gillette, seeing this movement and act of desperation on the part of these frightened sailors, directed that the tug should near them and pick them up. Accordingly they were soon taken on board of the *Cinderella*, and conveyed into Quarantine. On their arrival they were rebuked for disobedience, and were told that they would be probably locked up during their stay at Quarantine. Their reply was, that they were willing to stay in Quarantine, and satisfied to be anywhere except on board of the ship *Grotto*; that they were of opinion that they had been sent on board of her early, as an experiment to test whether she was infected, and that they would not longer be used for such a purpose if they could prevent it. These men now are detained in the Quarantine grounds, where they will remain for at least five days, and longer, if requested by your honorable Board.

I have stated the above facts in detail, that the case of the *Grotto* may be fully understood by your Board, and that the facts may be placed on the records of the Commission for future reference. Facts like the foregoing, in determining the course which should be pursued with infected vessels, are worth a thousand finely-spun theories.

I respectfully submit that the *Grotto* is not in condition for sea, and that still extra efforts should be made to disinfect her by fumigations.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.
Quarantine, July 23, 1858.

The Harriet Lane Arrived.—U. S. steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. Faunce, arrived yesterday morning from Washington *via* Baltimore, 40 hours. On the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., off Hog Island, passed steamship *Roanoke*, hence for Norfolk. Passengers—Gen. Ward, M. L. Scharf and Mrs. Handy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Showing how Mr. Cobb Knows how to Reach the Public—Showing, also, how well he Knows how not to Show it—The Charge Demonstrated that $100,000,000 is authorized to be Expended within the fiscal year, and $115,000,000 appropriated or Permitted to be spent by Congress at its late Session.

Washington, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is not a brilliant financier, but he is a good politician and has a good deal of natural acuteness and sagacity He displayed good sense and knowledge of men in selecting the New-York Times for his late exposition in regard to the appropriations. He knew very well that the large circulation of the Times, and its deserved character for fairness and correctness in the statement of facts, would insure his defence a degree of public attention and confidence which it would never receive if communicated through the salaried mouth-pieces of the party. The Secretary's statement of the appropriations, made through your able and vigilant Democratic correspondent, "Q," was well made up, and was, of course, instantly republished by the *Union*, the central Administration organ, and will thence be transferred to all the lesser organs But however skillfully prepared, it would have entirely failed of its effect as an electioneering document had it not been first published in the Times. As the exhibit is clearly official, it will repay a close examination.

I noticed, some weeks since, the very great perfection to which Mr. Cobb had carried the art of "How not to Show it." His last appeal to the public, through the Times, is a most extraordinary specimen of his proficiency in this new department in political economy. He admits the appropriations at the late session for the service of the present fiscal year to have been $61,033,543. I will now show, in a very few lines, that there is nothing whatever in this statement to contradict or disprove the allegation in the speeches of Senator Wilson, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Crittenden, that the contemplated expenditure during this fiscal year, by authority of a Democratic Congress, is one hundred millions of dollars.

In the first place, we have Mr. Cobb's own assurance—annual report, Dec., 1857, page 5—that he should have $23,751,812 of "existing, permanent and indefinite appropriations" with which to begin the fiscal year 1858-59. To get at the aggregate amount of appropriations available for the use of the present year, we must add this item to the $61,033,543, which are admitted to have been provided at the late session. This will give us $86,785,353. I omit a fraction of 69 cents appearing in the official defence. Hoping I don't intrude, I will again call attention to the $14,000,000 appropriated for Post-office service, which swells the aggregate of authorized Democratic expenditure for one year *one hundred millions and seven hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars*. I repeat the sum in figures—to wit: **$100,785,353**—and I request your foreman to garnish this amount with as many exclamation marks as his case will afford.

Professing again the pain with which I detect these little alienations from the strict path of financial correctness, I respectfully direct the attention of Mr. Cobb to these minor points, to wit: Why did he neglect to include in his aggregate of intended disbursements the sum of about $800,000 appropriated for the payment of interest on $20,000,000 of Treasury notes? He admits that the interest on the old debt and the new stock loans will require $2,445,314, but assigns nothing for the Treasury Notes. Does he not intend to pay at all? As a respectable debt-paying citizen, I hope the omission is not a premonitory symptom of repudiation. There is another little matter of $4,500,000 appropriated for the support of three regiments of volunteers. They have not been called out yet, so far as the public know, but there stands the appropriation. During four years it has been the policy of the Democratic Administrations to cultivate wars with Indians, Mormons, and Free-State men in Kansas; and besides owing $6,000,000, yet unliquidated, for an old war, a speck has arisen on the horizon of the West overhanging Oregon, which, in these times, may be considered good for five millions of dollars. Where, then, is the propriety of omitting the $4,500,000?

Following the line of defence adopted by Mr. Cobb, and keeping in view the inveteracy of his millions deficiency, and bringing up the suppressed "How-not-to-Show-it" policy, and recalling the ten items I have adverted to, I am unable to see how the opposition can call loans and appropriations of the last session under which one hundred and and fifteen millions of dollars may be expended without subjecting Mr. Cobb or the President to the pains and penalties of impeachment. A.

The Patent Office—An Attack upon the Commissioner—Sharp Shooting—The Military Hospital—Report of Committee—Travel—The Cable.

Washington, D. C., Friday, July 23, 1858.

A Philadelphia gentleman, by the name of David Landreth, has kicked up something of a hubbub here, at least in a circle, by the publication of a letter, in a pamphlet form, to the Commissioner of Patents. It has caused a good deal of laughter, among the disinterested outsiders at any rate.

Some time ago the *Union* contained an elaborate defence of the Agricultural Division of the Patent-office, and especially of the Assistant who has charge of that Department. It is to this branch of the Patent-office Mr. Landreth pays his respects, endeavoring to show that the gentleman in question, though a man of parts, is certainly unfit for the particular position which he occupies. In the *Union* article reference was made to the fact that the assistant is the author of a book entitled *Trees of America*, but Mr. Landreth charges that he is not the *author*, but its compiler—that he did not write the book, but merely cabbaged it! To sustain this statement he quotes as his authorities the lamented Downing—who says with quiet sarcasm of the volume, "Would it not have been better, *and juster*, to have called the work an 'Abridged Compendium of Loudon's Arboretum,'" an English book—Professor Gray, of Harvard College, and other distinguished gentlemen. The reviewer then takes up the book, page after page, making extracts, for the purpose of showing that the compiler knows little about his subject, that he has made a thousand blunders—yet he is thought fit to superintend the nation's Agricultural office. According to Mr. Landreth, these blunders of the assistant in making up his book are but a specimen of the blunders in his office. So great and astounding have been the latter charges against Mr. L. that the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society petitioned the Commissioner of Patents, who is the responsible man of the office, to correct the mistakes of his subordinate and the prevailing abuses. The blunders and abuses are specified. and the opinions of the most distinguished agriculturists given, and the remonstrances of Agricultural and Horticultural societies quoted. Altogether Mr. Landreth has made out a pretty strong case against the Commissioner. It is possible, however, that the latter may make a tolerable defence, but he has not done it yet. Still, there is not the slightest prospect that the mistakes will be corrected. That is not the way of doings things here. Men in office study how to make defences, or how to cover up delinquences—not how to retrace their steps like men, when in the wrong.

We have also another matter which excites the attention of those who know anything of it—the report of a Congressional Committee appointed last Winter to investigate into the abuses of the Military Hospital. Some of the facts are damning, and others anything but pleasant to the authorities out there. I hear that some of the soldiers who gave the more decided testimony before the Committee, against the management, have been quietly dismissed from the hospital! This is justice with a vengeance. These soldiers do not live upon the bounty of Uncle Sam, but pay for their support themselves—yet officers appointed by the President see fit to turn them adrift whenever they complain that their superiors eat up the money which is their own. I will at some future time notice a few facts in the report alluded to above.

The travel through Washington was never greater than at this time. The late pleasant weather has set the whole world in motion. The rains keep the dirt down, and it is now perfectly comfortable to travel. The failure of the telegraphic fleet to lay the cable causes a good deal of satisfaction here. Amos Kendall has not a good deal of influence in Washington with the permanent residents—of course he has little with the politicians. Well, Mr. Kendall has from the outset been opposed, and bitterly too, to the Atlantic project under its present auspices. The reason is that it interferes with one of his monopoly lines. Last Winter he got up quite an excitement for a few days against the Atlantic Company, but it subsided when the facts were known. Vyr.

The Japanese in California—Land Grants in California—Breech-loading Carbines.

Washington, Friday, July 23, 1858.

President Buchanan received a petition from San Francisco by the last mail, signed by upwards of three thousand of the leading merchants and business men of that city, asking that certain Japanese who had been picked up from the wreck of a junk and brought into their port by a British vessel, should be sent home by the Government of the United States. This action is urged as a matter of policy well calculated to impress the Emperor of Japan favorably and open his country to American enterprise. The petition was referred to Secretary Cass, who, ascertaining that his Department had no funds out of which the expense could be paid, addressed a note to Secretary Toucey inquiring if a public vessel could not be ordered to touch at Japan and land these unfortunate men. Mr. T. replied that he had no ship that could possibly be dispatched on such a mission, and the result is, our Government will lose this golden opportunity to win the confidence of the Emperor and unlock the rich treasures of his empire to our citizens.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a party holding a grant and confirmation to land acquired from Mexico, has no right to determine the shape of his grant—but that is the duty of the Surveyor-General. If the boundaries, as considered by the court, embrace only the amount of land granted, the boundaries will determine the shape, but if the boundaries contain more than the amount confirmed, the Surveyor-General shall have the number of acres confirmed surveyed in a compact form, with a proper regard to the public interest in the adjoining land. This has reference more particularly to tracts bordering on important water courses, to prevent too great an appropriation of water-front to single individuals. Where the boundaries before the court do not contain the amount of land confirmed, the confirmee is restricted to the less amount contained in said boundaries.

There are now two boards of Military Officers experimenting with the breech-loading carbines at West Point, under two different acts of Congress. The one act authorizes the purchase of $25,000 worth of that breech-loading carbine which may be approved by a board of Ordnance Officers; and the other appropriates $100,000 for altering the old musket into breech-loading guns—according to the recommendation of a similar board of officers. Both boards are expected to report in about ten days. Q.

Where is Colonel Alsopp?

Some few months since, when the public mind of both continents was shocked by the news of the disasters consequent upon the heartless attempt of Orsini and his coassassins to murder Louis Napoleon and his wife, Eugenie, the British Government, in a fit of fussy indignation, offered a reward for the arrest of one Colonel Alsopp, an English gentleman of fortune, addicted to Mazzini-ism, and notorious as an ardent coöperator with Orsini and his *confrères* in their projected removal of the French Emperor from the scene of all his worldly cares and troubles.

Alsopp, as became a man of more prudence than his previous connection with the business betrays, made good his escape from the United Kingdom, and it was thought, betook himself to America. This opinion received confirmation from the fact that several London and Continental detectives arrived in this City in pursuit of him, and, as rumor had it, had enlisted the aid of some of our own detectives for the purpose of kidnapping him to his native country. For a period there was a good deal of excitement about the affair, but that yielded to time—*edax rerum*—and for the last few weeks Mr. Alsopp has been as little heard of as if he were one of our Ex-Presidents, or a retired congressman.

About ten days or a fortnight since, two gentlemen sat sipping their noyau and coffee, *a la Paris*, in a far corner of a little basement much frequented as a restaurant by Frenchmen, and not so far from the corner of Ann-street and Nassau as from here to Utah. It is a dingy little hole and smells dampy, but the cooking is exquisite, the cognac excellent, and the claret and liqueurs unexceptionable. Of the two personages above-mentioned, one was rather little, dark visaged, not at all unprepossessing, and, from his appearance, a merchant or man of business. The other was a stout, florid, round-faced, good-humored, grand-fatherly-looking individual, as one would wish to see. He conducted the conversation, which was entirely in English, and his accent, to an American ear, sounded very much as if it had something of a brogue. The talk was extremely discursive. At one time the topic was cats, then witchcraft, then wine, then travel, then mutual acquaintances. At times it sunk into a confidential whisper, which, as the consumption of claret increased, became occasionally audible to those not far distant. At intervals the stout gentleman would cast a momentary glance around, which seemed to indicate something perhaps approaching uneasiness or suspicion. These were so brief, however, and so guarded that they could hardly attract the notice of any one not especially interested in the individual himself. In one of these moments of confidence aforesaid, the small man cautiously addressing his companion, said, "By the way, have you seen that the two hundred pounds offered for your arrest are to be used in conducting your defence!"

"No," was the reply; uttered in a tone of surprise, and with a look warning circumspection.

"Why," said the other, "I saw it in one of the Sunday papers!"

"Ah, I should like very much to see it."

"Of course, and you shall. I have kept it for you, as we file the papers."

The conversation subsided for a time, but was renewed with a call for a fresh bottle of claret, which having been exhausted, the pair rose and left, on the suggestion of the elder that they should partake together of some excellent Rhine wine that he had discovered in the course of his bibatory perambulations through the saloons of Nassau-street.

It is needless to say that the burly gentleman was the veritable Col. Alsopp, the paragraph in question being an extract from an English paper, to the effect that Baxter Langley, the editor of the London Star, had given information to the Government of Alsopp's whereabouts, and meant to devote the proffered reward to the Colonel's defence.

It is said that Mr. Alsopp has for some time been residing with Mr. Hayes, a Professor of Heraldry, in Broadway, and with perfect impunity, as it is well known the British Government would as lief be spared the trouble of a trial, which would be, at the best, only "much ado about nothing."

Affairs at Quarantine.—The brig *John Stevens* from Trinidad de Cuba, schooner *Chief* from Remedios, and *John N. Genin* from Sagua, were dispatched to the Lower Quarantine yesterday, to await the action of the Board of Health.

One of the seamen of the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, at anchor at the Lower Quarantine, died yesterday, and was brought up to Staten Island for interment.

On board the ship *Silas Holmes*, Henry T. Coffin, a sailor fell from the main-topsail-yard, while furling the sail, striking the main ratling, and from thence overboard, badly injuring his left elbow. He was examined by Dr. Gillet, and sent up to the Seamen's Retreat. Another seaman, on board the same ship, was treated for diarrhœa, and will remain on board for the present.

The steamer *Cinderella*, Captain P. Roff, visits the vessels in the Lower Bay daily, supplying them with water, provisions, &c., bringing up the sick, if any. Captains, Pilots, &c.

Fires.

Fire in Eighteenth-street.—At 10:20 last night, a fire occurred in the plaster-mill owned by John Watts, in Eighteenth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue; damage about $1,509; insured for [illegible], but in what Company could not be ascertained.

Fire in Seventh-avenue.—The alarm of fire for the Second District, about 11 o'clock last night, was caused by the partial burning of a smoke-house, No. 248 Seventh-avenue. Damage trifling.

Insane.—Two men, named Thos. Jones and Andrew Wyett, were on Thursday evening given in charge of the Eighth Ward Police, to be taken to the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A monument is to be erected to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. It will cost from $300,000 to $400,000. The design is by BILLINGS. It will be built of granite, 153 feet high, 80 feet at the base, with sitting figures from 38 to 70 feet high. It is to be completed in 12 years from August, 1856. Thirty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed, principally in Massachusetts—$15,000 of which has been paid; $3,000 of the above sum was subscribed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the subscriptions run from $1 to $1,000. The Society for building the monument have purchased all the estates immediately around the veritable rock, and have also purchased a site for the monument, embracing ten acres of land, commanding a fine view of the harbor and the locality of the rock.

The forty-second annual Visitation of the Divinity School of Harvard University took place at the Hall, on the 20th inst. The graduating class numbered three gentlemen. The attendance was small. The Rev. Dr. BARTOL gave the annual address before the Alumni, on the theme of the "Supposed Unitarian return to Trinitarianism." Dr. BARTOL argues that the Unitarians may have moved towards the Trinitarians—not so much as they of N. E. have to the Unitarians.

The Rev. HENRY E. DWIGHT, son of the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me., was to have been installed over the Holmes' Church and Society, in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday last. This is a new church, and is named in honor of the late Dr. HOLMES, father to the poet, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The Rev. Doctor was settled over the first Church in Cambridge, when the defection from the Trinitarian ranks broke out. Dr. HOLMES and the Rev. Dr. CODMAN were among the few who held aloft the Trinitarian banner amid almost universal defection. The old South Church was saved to the Trinitarian cause by the casting vote of the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor PHILLIPS, father of WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Rev. Dr. CODMAN saved his church by buying it, he being a man of great wealth. The church of Dr. HOLMES was taken away by the vote of the parish, and has been since that day the University Church. The little flock under the lead of Dr. HOLMES—stripped of church, Communion vessels, parsonage and name—took refuge in a hall. From this a large congregation has sprung, and a new church has been demanded under the classic shade of Harvard, and in the new and elegant house built the Council convened. The work of a Council at an Installation is usually a work of small toil. As this grave body filled the house the congregation convened to hear the services and to wait on the green outside. It was soon evident that there was some trouble When the Council went out to tea the audience 'took the church; but on the return of the Council the audience had to go out again on the green. At some time past 8 o'clock in the evening, the crowd was admitted and told that the Installation could not go on. An "informality" in the call was the reason offered. But the violent opposition of many members of the Society to Mr. DWIGHT, on what ground does not yet appear, was the real cause of the refusal to install the Pastor elect. Mr. DWIGHT's friends are many. They are indignant. A third Church is talked of.

The Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of the Dutch Church in Albany, sails for Europe, having a vacation granted him by his people for that purpose. The Rev. JESSIE J. PECK, late of the Greene-street Church in this City, has arrived safe at Aspinwall, on his way to his new field in California. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, after a settlement of a few weeks, left his charge for the Elm-street Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. WESTON, Bishop elect of Texas, has declined the appointment. The vestry of Trinity has raised his salary, and that of the other assistant ministers, the sum of $500.

A daily morning prayer meeting at Saratoga has been opened at 12 noon and is very fully attended. The same has been done this season at Cape May.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, preached his 25th annual sermon on Sunday last.

One of the Correspondents of the *Eastern Press* stated the other day that the results of the late revival in our City would tend to the keeping open of our churches this Summer. The result is the reverse, as more of them will be closed this season than at any other time. Nearly all the leading Episcopal churches, save Trinity, will be shut in August for cleansing. The Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS' and the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER's churches on Fifth-avenue will be closed, and the congregations will meet in the Rev. Dr. POTTS' church. But all the pastors will be away. The Rev. Dr. HUTTON's church on Washington-square will be closed. The Rev. Dr. PORTER's and the Rev. Mr. WELLS' in Brooklyn. The latter gentleman, by the liberality of his parish, will take a run to Europe. The Rev. Mr. STRYKER's church on Broome, the Rev. Mr. WOOD's, the Rev. Mr. SMITH's, on Sixth-avenue, have but one service a day in August, and that will be conducted by strangers; and for about five weeks all the regular worshipers in our City churches will be away. Strange faces will be seen in the pews, strange voices be heard from the pulpit, and strangers will sing the praises of God in the choir.

The Rev. Dr. GANNETT's Church, in Boston, has been compelled to yield to the tide of trade and move from the time-honored location, and seek a new site for their altar. The history of this religious society is an eventful one As it can be told in a few words, it is worth while to place it on record before the house is swept away by the besom of trade: In the closing part of the last century the old South Church in Boston was considered as having gone over to the liberal side of theology. The Scotch Presbyterians who held the Calvinistic faith in its purity, went off and built the Federal-street Church. To this Church WM. ELLERY CHANNING was subsequently called as pastor. And when the controversy arose on the Trinity, and when the Massachusetts Congregationalists became two bands, the liberal Old South became the fountain of the Trinitarian faith, and the Calvinistic Federal-street Church became the citadel of the Unitarian faith, and has from that time been one of the richest and ablest Unitarian Churches in the land.

PROVIDENCE.

Turned Back by the Faculty—Allopathy South on Homœopathy North—Influence of the Price of Cotton on the Manufacture—Origin of the Manufacture in the United States—Samuel Slater—Progress of Manufacturing until 1815—The Baltic Mills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July, 1858.

Justly concerned, perhaps, at the cavernous sounds emitted by a naturally vigorous pair of lungs, which explosions have an ominous resemblance to voices from the tombs, my friends have sent me to the established homœopathist of the place, and he very candidly advises me to get out of this New-England air with all convenient speed, which advice I shall certainly take before this inquisitive northeast wind shall further lacerate my too susceptible bosom. The learned gentleman refers me to a congener of the profession in Washington, which reminds me of the opinion, gratuitously given, of a rough old practitioner of the old school, delivered in about these words: "Oh, as to these cursed Yankees, homœopathy will do well enough for them. They have no diseases up there, any how, that amount to anything, and you can't kill 'em as long as there's a dollar to be made. But down here there's something for a physician to do. It's no place for foolin', and a homœopathist can't live here."

It was my intention a week ago to throw together some condensed notes of observation upon the factories, foundries, workshops, and multifarious establishments of "notional" industry with which this section abounds, but my purpose is suspended, perhaps indefinitely, by the episode to which I have referred. The subjoined remarks, however, belong to the subject of yesterday's letter, and may interest some of your readers.

The danger which chiefly besets the cotton-spinner is a glutted market and contracted demand for his goods. The price of the raw material has less influence upon his business than the uninitiated might suppose. The common domestics which sell at retail at 10 cents per yard, and probably net the manufacturer 8 cents, contain less than one-fifth of a pound of cotton to each yard of cloth. And those descriptions of bleached goods which command 20 per cent. higher prices contain no more. The best cotton now costs, delivered in Providence or Boston, 13½ cents per pound, equal to 2¾ cents per yard.

Cotton has been steadily advancing in price for eight or ten years, notwithstanding a rapid increase of production. In 1848 the crop exported from the United States was 814,274,000 lbs.; the average price was 7.61 cents per lb. The crop of 1846 exported was 1,351,431,701 lbs. at 9.41 cents per lb. The exports of 1857 were 1,048,282,475 lbs. at 12.55 per lb. I have not the statistics of consumption before me, but I think it is stated that the home market absorbed in 1856, 640,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, equal to a little less than one-sixth of the entire crop. At present prices this amount of raw material is worth $31,000,000. It is impracticable to ascertain what additional value is given it by the labor, skill, and ingenuity bestowed upon its manufacture, but it is probably no exaggeration to estimate the gross proceeds of this branch of industry in the New-England States at $150,000,000 per annum.

Cotton began to be produced in noticeable quantities in this country between 1785 and 1790. It was in the latter year, I believe, that a ship with three bales of American Cotton on board was seized at Liverpool upon the ground that so large a quantity could not have been the production of the United States.

The first cotton factory in the United States was established at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1787. It continued in operation until 1802, and then stopped, 90 per cent. of the capital having been sunk in the enterprise.

In 1789 there came to the United States from England Mr. SAMUEL SLATER, who may justly be denominated the father of the American cotton manufacture. He had served a regular apprenticeship to Mr. STRUTT, a cotton-spinner, known as the partner of Sir RICHARD ARKWRIGHT. Mr. SLATER was without means, a poor journeyman operative. Soon after his arrival at New-York he wrote to Mr. MOSES BROWNE, at Providence, that he heard he wished to engage some one acquainted with cotton-spinning. Mr. BROWNE at once engaged him and set him to work, constructing a mill and its machinery at Pawtucket.

In 1795 Mr. SLATER formed a partnership with OZIEL WILKINSON, and built a mill at Pawtucket, on the Massachusetts side of the river. This is said to have been the first cotton mill built in Massachusetts, from which it may be supposed that the establishment at Beverly was only for the spinning of yarn.

In 1806, Slaterville, a manufacturing town, was projected by the Messrs. SLATER, ALMY and BROWNE, and a large factory was erected by the associates. By this time Mr. SLATER had been joined by a brother from England, and he was one of the company. SLATER died at Webster, Mass., in 1835, having passed a life of eminent usefulness and success.

The manufacture thus established increased with great rapidity, and added very largely to the prosperity and wealth of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, until the close of the war with Great Britain, when this interest suffered great losses from the competition of English fabrics. Its extension into other States and its general progress belong to the history of the country.

The present condition of this interest, as well as of all the other leading departments of manufacture in the country, is a subject well deserving the labors of a careful inquirer. If the state of my health were adequate to the undertaking, I should take pleasure in conducting an investigation of which the results could not fail, I think, to be instructive to your readers and useful to the public.

Probably the most complete establishment of its kind on this continent has just been completed and placed partly in operation by the Messrs. SPRAGUE, of Providence, at the village of Baltic, about half way between Hartford and Providence. These mills are situated on the Willimantic River, and are designed for all the processes, from the carding of the cotton to the printing and finishing of the cloth. The works have been, I was told, more than two years under construction, and have been carried forward to completion under all the gloomy forebodings and the actual pressure of the revulsion and panic of the last and the present year. The principal building is said to be 900 feet long and five stories in height. It is built of handsome hewn stone, and is surrounded by a handsome little town of new houses set up by the Company for the occupation of the employes of the mill. As I had no opportunity of examining this establishment, I can only speak from information cursorily received from others. It is said to contain 60,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. It is driven by water-power, and the waters of the Willimantic are set back by the dam which diverts them for the use of the mill for the space of two or three miles, inundating a considerable tract of land.

One of the veterans of the cotton manufacturing business in this State is the Hon. J. F. SIMMONS, present Senator. He commenced business in a small factory, still standing in the outskirts of the city, in the year 1816. He continues an interest in some of the establishments with which he has been connected, though now retired from the active direction of them. His predecessor, General JAMES, was also largely engaged in the same pursuit. The Hon. PHILIP ALLEN, the other Senator, was head of the great firm which exploded last year. In this busy and industrious region men of business are leaders in society and in politics.

AQUIDAY.

Brooklyn Items.

THE CASE OF JAMES KELLY.—In the case of this man, who was convicted at the June Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed on the 30th inst., an application was some time ago made for a commutation of sentence. The following is the reply received from the Governor yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 19, 1858.

SIR: Having carefully examined the testimony in the case of JAMES KELLY, convicted in King's County of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of July inst., I can see no reason to interfere with the sentence of the law in his case, and request you to communicate my decision to the prisoner in order that he may be prepared to meet the doom that awaits him.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
JOHN A. KING.

To GEORGE REMSEN, Sheriff, &c.

When the condemned was informed of the purport of the above communication, he manifested no feeling about the matter, having evidently fully prepared himself for the worst. He acknowledges that the murder was deliberately planned a week before it took place, and that he was not intoxicated or much excited at the time of the commission of the act. He regrets it now, but finds no fault with the punishment, and is prepared to meet it. His spiritual adviser is the Rev. Mr. GLEASON, of the Jay-street Roman Catholic Church.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The temporary injunction granted, staying the action of Commissioners appointed to estimate the value of certain lands necessary to the construction of the water-works, was dissolved yesterday, by Judge MORRIS. It is understood that some of the land-owners intend to carry the case to a higher Court. A similar case is pending in the General Term.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—THE NEW JURY LAW.—The last run of Jurors, summoned under the old system in this Court, were discharged yesterday, with the thanks of the Court, when the Court adjourned. The next panel will be summoned by Commissioner of Jurors, WM. H. CAMPBELL, under the new Jury Law. To-day the usual Special Term will be held. The Court will be formally opened and adjourned on the first Monday of August. On the adjournment day one or more reserved causes will be tried by the Court. No jury will be called or calendar prepared for the month of August. After the adjournment of the Court, yesterday, the Jurors held a meeting and adopted resolutions complimentary to Judge CULVER and the Clerk of the Court, WM. L. HARRIS, Esq., and also expressed their thanks for being "*honorably and politely discharged.*"

FIRE.—Early Thursday morning, during the storm, the barn of Mr. VAN CLEEF, at Gravesend, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground, destroying nearly all the harvested crops. No insurance.

That Assault on a Military Marshal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive in your issue of this morning, (July 23,) under the caption of "Assaulting a Military Marshal," you state that Patrick and John Garvin were arrested for assaulting a man named John White, while attempting to levy on some furniture in my house. Now, Sir, in order to correct any false impression which might perhaps arise from this statement, or misstatement, of the case, in the minds of persons who are not acquainted with me, I desire to state that the man, John White, came to my house, accompanied by three persons, whose appearance was to my mind anything else than persons who would be sent to any citizen's house to execute the law, or collect moneys for the public treasury, together with a cartman. The man White backed up by his "rough" companions, demanded in a most brutal manner that I should pay him a military fine. He refused to answer any questions as to his authority, and when I informed him that I was exempt under the "statute"—as I had served the full period of seven years in the 9th Regiment, N. Y. State Militia, he attempted to make a forcible levy, and drew a club. I thereupon attempted, as I believed I had a right to do, he and his companions being trespassers, to protect my property from an unlawful seizure. I also desire to say that neither my sons or myself was arrested, but having heard that this man White had preferred a charge of assault and battery against us, I went to the Police Court and demanded an examination, which will place Mr. White and his valorous companions in their proper light before this community.

P. GARVIN.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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III.—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IV.—UTAH—Letter from our Correspondent at Salt Lake City.

V.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Account Current with Cuba—Commercial Results of the New Gold Discoveries—The Mormon Imbroglio—The Lessons of the Late Crisis—Progress of Liberal Ideas in England—*Harper's Weekly*, &c., &c.

VI.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Of Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, and ROBERT BROWN, the Botanist.

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XV.—THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock and Produce Reports—Crops, &c.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

[Communication.]

SUMMER HOTEL—THE NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—We wish to direct the attention of those seeking a comfortable residence in the country for the season, to an advertisement in another column of the Nostrand House, L. I. The *Daily News* says: "We deem this one of the most delightful localities on the whole Island, or in fact anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, as a place for a Summer residence. It is just the distance from this City to make it desirable—a couple of hours' steaming up the East River by the steamer *Croton*, from foot of Peck-slip, which just refreshes and cools one sufficiently to enjoy a good dinner on his arrival at 6 o'clock. Instead of being inland or in a cove, the hotel stands upon a point of land jutting out into the Sound, and is consequently entirely free from fevers of all kinds, and from those Long Island and country pests, musquitoes, and it is *always* liable to a fine, fresh breeze. There is also good sailing, and capital fishing and bathing, within a few yards of the house, and when we say the house itself is well kept, supplied with everything heart could wish, we have said all that is necessary for those looking about, to give the Nostrand a call. We speak of this place from experience."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES—SPARKLING AND STILL.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS sole agent, and general wine merchant, importer of foreign wines, brandies and cigars, No. 73 Warren-street, opposite Hudson River Railroad dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless martyr to dyspepsia and liver complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. J. PROCTOR appears at this flourishing theatre in two of his best characters—"Nick of the Woods" and "Lafitte;" the "Dead Boxer" completing the bill.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!** The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Removal.**—ROBERTS & CATHELL, Importers of Hatters' Goods, of the latest designs, are now located at No. 113 Broadway. Hatters' Plush Tips and Sides, Bands and Bindings, for sale low, for cash, or approved paper, by

ROBERTS & CATHELL,
No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Stearns and Marvin's**
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,

Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.

For sale at
No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York.
No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis.
No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of gents' furnishing goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Winter and Summer under-garments, hoisery, gloves, handkerchiefs, collars, shawls, dress robes, traveling shawls in every variety, linen, muslin, fancy and white marseilles shirts, may be found at

I. U. SILLECK'S,
Corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **That Enemy of Mankind, Consumption,** can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY affords. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

☞ **Opening Week!** OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!! OF BARTHOLF'S

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. All medicines sold or dispensed at this establishment are warranted strictly pure. The new preparations constantly on hand—Swedish leeches. Bermuda arrowroot, seidlitz powders, &c., &c.

SAML. CAMPBELL, S. W. cor. 8th-av. and 28th st.

☞ **Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,** just received, per NORTH STAR, from celebrated makers, Mélies and Ville, Passage de L'Opera, Paris. Also a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot-makers, No. 62 Nassau-st., below John-st.

☞ **Shirts of all Sizes, Custom-Made,** retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S., corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Also, every description of Summer under garments equally low.

MARRIED.

BURBANK—PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 21, by the Rev. Charles G. Sommers, WM. H. BURBANK and MARY J. PARKER, daughter of the late Jas. Parker, Jr., all of this City.

HITCHCOCK—TAYLOR.—At Middletown, Conn., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Wednesday, July 21, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the Rev. WILLIAM A. HITCHCOCK, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., to MARY W., daughter of the late Alexander Taylor.

PITMAN—DOSWELL.—In Beckington, England, on Thursday, June 24, by the Rev. Langford Sainsbury, ELLEN, seventh daughter of Mr. George Doswell, Surveyor, of the above place, to Mr. THOS. B. PITMAN, of this City.

DIED

PELL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 22, Mrs. MARTHA F., wife of Abijah S. Pell, aged 21 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Morton-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHARP.—In this City, on Friday, July 23, after a short but severe illness, SARAH JANE, wife of William Sharp, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the Spring st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Western and California papers please copy.

JACOBS.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 21, suddenly, ELIZA ANN, wife of Edward W. Jacobs.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Board of Engineers and the Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Protestant Church, in Attorney-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DINGEE.—In this City, on Friday, July 23, ANNIE PAULINE, only daughter of Solomon and Mary A. Dingee, aged 3 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 193 Prince-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 23, JOHN C. HULL, in the 55th year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, SARAH FAULKNER, daughter of Capt. G. B. and Henrietta Allen, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 25, from the residence of her parents No. 164 Dean, near Bond-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TASKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, after a short and severe illness BELINDA D. TASKER, wife of William Tasker, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, on Rappelye-st., 2d door from Henry st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

SHERIDAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 22, EDWIN, the only child of Edwin R. and Eliza Sheridan.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 75 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

JEWETT.—At Trenton Falls, N. J., suddenly, on Tuesday, July 20, GEORGE W. JEWETT, Jr., son of George W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, in his 15th year.

Funeral from the house of his grandfather, No. 44 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 23, at 3 P. M.

RANDALL.—At Chicago, on Monday, June 28, Miss BELVIDERA H. RANDALL, daughter of the late N. P. Randall, Esq., of Manlius, and grand daughter of Dr. Bina Hitchcock, formerly of Sandy Hill, aged 42 years.

Miss Randall was a lady of uncommon mental endowments, and had, by her excellent qualities of heart and head, endeared herself to a large circle of acquaintances.

WILKINS.—On Friday, July 23, in the 84th year of her age, MARY WILKINS, daughter of the late Dr. Wilkins, of Westchester.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

BABCOCK.—At Staten Island, on Wednesday, July 21, Capt. JOSIAH BABCOCK, aged 73 years, 2 months and 9 days.

☞ Boston, Maine, and Western papers please copy.

VERNON.—Recently, at Harrisburg, Harris Co., Texas, ISHI VERNON, son of Mr. William Vernon, of Scaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., aged 23 years.

[We copy from the New-York *Express* the following interesting sketch of one of our most prominent physicians—believing that the facts in relation to his remarkable discoveries and their practical benefits to a large class of the sick should be as widely known as possible:]

THE PHYSICIANS OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, as the trading City of America, exhibits its metropolitan character not alone in its commerce, wealth, luxuries and refinements, but as well in its intellectual activities,—the character of its newspapers and other periodicals,—its authors, its literary, scientific and professional men. In all sections of the field of mental labor,—in art, in science, in law, theology and medicine, in scholarship and literature, are here found *representative men*—those who stand at the head of their respective classes, and represent in themselves the point of advancement which has as yet been reached in their respective departments. The reason is not merely because the broader field and the promise of greater reward attract to the Metropolis the best intellects of the country, nor yet that greater opportunities and advantages are found here; but also because there is in a large city a kind of *contagion of activity*,—the whole intellectual machinery has here a more rapid movement than elsewhere, and whoever is thrown into our midst is impelled forward by a thousand forces,—by competition, by example, by sympathy, by necessity,—and cannot well avoid adjusting his own movements to the general current. While the best minds are drawn hither by the superior inducements and opportunities here held out, these best minds are here stimulated to the highest activity and achievements.

Nowhere is this more clearly illustrated, perhaps, than in the department of medicine. The "Faculty" of New-York can boast of counting in its ranks men who by their learning, their skill, their discoveries, the contributions they have made to medical science, and the lustre they have shed on their profession, take rank with any in the world. Such men are Drs. Mott, Francis, Payne, Simms, Greene, Fitch, Bedford, Wood, Parker, Carnochan and others. The list might be greatly extended. We may properly feel a *local pride* in the deservedly distinguished reputation of any of our citizens. But a deeper feeling than this is excited in regard to our *physicians* and surgeons. Our lives are in their hands, and there is not an individual in our community who has not a profound personal interest in their character and labors. Some brief sketches of the more prominent of these men will not, therefore, we believe, be unacceptable to our readers. We shall give them from time to time as our space and leisure may permit.

The physician whose name has become as widely known, perhaps, as any in our City, and who has most successfully devoted his efforts to some special departments of medicine of the highest practical importance to the world, is Dr. S. S. FITCH, and we will commence our sketches with this gentleman.

Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH is a native of this State, and has now reached the meridian of life, a period when all the faculties and powers are in the fullest development and maturity. He may almost be said to have been *born* a physician; his paternal grandfather and his father having been distinguished practitioners, and under their instructions and counsels, medicine having formed a place in his studies even in childhood. After having completed with high credit his academical and college studies, and a very thorough preparatory course of medical studies under his father, he repaired to Philadelphia, whose schools of medicine at that time held the first rank of any in the country, where he regularly graduated, with the highest honors of his class.

His attention had been early arrested by the terrible prevalence and fatality of pulmonary diseases, and the fact that medical science and art, as he had been taught them, afforded no hope of cure to the fated consumptive. His positive and eager mind could not content itself that the profession he had chosen as his should rest under this opprobrium; and he gave himself up to an earnest, thorough investigation of these diseases. In pursuing his researches, he went into every State of the Union, and availed himself of all the light which the Medical Faculty of this country, the climate of its different sections, the habits and peculiarities of our people, the observations of others, and the experience of the sick afforded him. He then visited Europe, and spent the greater part of six years in studying pulmonary disease in all its phases as presented in the different parts of that section of the world, and in gathering information from the Hospitals of England, France, Germany and Italy, and the most celebrated of their professors and practitioners. The result of these investigations was a clear conviction in his own mind that *Consumption was not necessarily an incurable disease*, as was then universally supposed to be the fact; but that failure to cure had resulted from a grossly mistaken practice, founded on an erroneous theory in regard to the true uses of the lungs, and the real nature of consumption. He returned to this country, and at once proceeded to put his views to a practical test. He originated an entirely new system of treatment, in which he employed various mechanical aids to inflate the lungs, enlarge the chest, and assist the enfeebled muscles in the process of respiration, and then by an elaborate preparation and compounding of the medicinal agents he employed, he sought to eradicate the causes of disease from the system. In this way he undertook in earnest *to cure consumption*; also, asthma and bronchitis. To the astonishment of every body who watched his remarkable experiments, *he succeeded!* Persons who had been pronounced by their physicians, in true consumption, (fated to die in spite of anything they could do for them,) and whose symptoms and condition made it clear that their physicians were right, under the treatment employed by Dr. Fitch, *recovered and were actually restored to sound health!* The problem was solved. Science had at last triumphed over this terrible enemy of our race.

While these practical tests were in progress, Dr. Fitch found time to embody his views in a series of lectures, which he delivered in the principal towns of New-England and the eastern part of this State. They excited general attention to the subject, and their clear good sense and evident truthfulness carried conviction to all who heard them. In 1846 Dr. Fitch came to this City, published his lectures (which had a most rapid sale) and established himself in practice. The fame of his triumph over consumption spread quickly through the land, and his office was soon thronged by eager patients. His success in curing the various diseases to which the lungs are liable was on all hands regarded as remarkable. Some came to him, it is true, who had passed beyond all possibility of relief by any human means; but hundreds of true consumptives were cured. There can be no doubt of the fact. He has now been in practice here over ten years, and during the whole of that time the entrance to his office has been thronged like a thoroughfare, while a still larger number even have consulted him by letter and been treated at their homes, without visiting him. One peculiarity of his practice consists in an arrangement of it by which on receiving a full written statement of his patient's condition, he is enabled to prescribe successfully without seeing him, and then by sending the needed remedies by express or otherwise, to conduct the treatment correctly and satisfactorily at a distance. This has enabled the Doctor to extend very widely the range of his practice.

We suppose it may be considered as completely established, that Dr. Fitch has originated and put in practice the only *true* method known of treating pulmonary complaints, and that in the hands of no other living physician will the pulmonary invalid be so likely to be restored to health.

Having obtained thus the mastery over diseases of the lungs and throat, Dr. Fitch turned his attention to others of those obscure and lingering maladies which so commonly baffle the skill of our physicians, such as Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Skin Disease, disorders of the Kidneys and Bowels, Scrofula, Female diseases, &c. Applying to these diseases the same rational principles of medical science which had conducted him to a successful treatment of the lungs, he found that the most stubborn of them yielded to his practice. If the originating of a new system of practice, by which a class of diseases, hitherto regarded as certainly fatal, are made amenable to medical skill, and a most remarkable success in actually curing the sick, in relieving suffering, and preventing disease—furnish any criterion of merit, we must place Dr. Samuel S. Fitch in the front rank of the medical men of the age.

It is proper that we should here caution the public, and especially our readers at the West, against *imposition*. From time to time, as we learn, dishonest scamps appear in various parts of the country, representing themselves to be connected with Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH in practice, or as representing him, and employing his system of treatment and his remedies. In some instances they have even undertaken to actually *personate* the Doctor. We are authorized to say that all such persons are arrant impostors. Dr. FITCH, we are informed, has nowhere any associate, partner, or representative—has not had, and does not intend to have. He has not himself been absent from New-York for several years. His office is at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, where he is at all times to be found.

PERILS OF A WORKING GIRL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF CITY LIFE!

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
FOR JULY 24, 1858,
OUT EARLY ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
WILL CONTAIN
AN EXCITING EXPOSURE OF VILLAINY.
FROM THE PEN OF A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN.

THIS LEAF, FROM THE MYSTERIOUS RECORDS OF LIFE IN A GREAT CITY, WILL CREATE A GREATER SENSATION THAN ALL THE MERE ROMANCES EVER WRITTEN. IT WILL APPEAR UNDER THE TITLE OF

MINETTA;
OR,
THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE.

In this narrative the reader will find portrayed the PERILS, PERSECUTIONS, DANGERS and TEMPTATIONS that beset the poor and friendless WORKING GIRLS of a great City. Those who are fortunate enough to secure and read this leaf from Life in the Metropolis, will discover that all is not gold that glitters in the circles of respectability, and the mansions of wealth. They will find that they must go to the ranks of honest toil for the sons of chivalry, and look among the Working Girls of New-York for representatives of a virtue that knows no price, and which looks upon death as preferable to dishonor.

Dr. Alexander does not wish to be regarded as a competitor for fame in the field of Romance. In the course of his practice as a Physician, he became acquainted with the facts he has prepared for publication, more as a duty to humanity than from any other motive. He trusts that he may never be called on to write another "Sensation Story," in which he will be called on to record so much to disgrace human nature—so much that is base, groveling and cowardly in mankind.

In the progress of the narrative of MINETTA GRAVES, the reader will be put in possession of some STARTLING FACTS in connection with City life, and the CHARACTERS and INSTITUTIONS flourishing among us—the oppressors of the poor—the "respectable" men and women who prey upon the innocent and friendless—the secret and open panderers to vice—the prison houses in which white slaves are kept for the markets of crime—the gilded dens of infamy, their patrons and the agencies by which they are supplied—together with a variety of matter that cannot fail to startle every father and mother who have daughters growing up around them.

Read this exposé, and you will no longer be surprised at the "mysterious disappearances" of almost daily occurrence!

Read it, and you will not wonder that hundreds of poor creatures choose the suicide's grave to end their sufferings!

Read it, Fathers and Brothers, that you may able to protect your daughters and sisters from a fate worse than death!

Read it, fair Daughters of Toil, that you may be warned of the dangers that surround you on every hand, and be prepared to avoid them.

The DISPATCH will be out EARLY ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at all the News offices. Give your orders *early* so as to be able to secure a copy. Price 4 cents. Publication office, No. 22 Beekman-st.

☞ 10,000 extra copies will be printed in order to supply the demand. We cannot be responsible, however, for any disappointment, if we do not get proper notice from the Newsmen, of their demands.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

THE BOLD AND FEARLESS ADVOCATE
OF THE
RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE
ON
CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY,

Will continue to expose the folly and fanaticism to which our City officials have truckled, and their attempts to interfere with the rights of the Press and the people, until each and every public servant who has lent his countenance to the unrighteous crusade shall be

SPURNED WITH CONTEMPT

by an outraged and indignant people.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

is printed and sold on Sunday morning, and can be had of all news boys and news venders.

BASE BALL.—GREAT MATCH BETWEEN New-York and Brooklyn, on the Fashion Course. For a full, graphic and very interesting report of the great match on Tuesday last, and other matches played during the week, see the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow.

STIRRING UP THE TEN GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—Peter Cooper, Mayor Tiemann, &c; read "Argus'" letter from Hurl Gate, in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow.

JUDSON'S GREAT SEA STORY—THE MAN-o'War's Man's Grudge—has proved one of the greatest hits. Another refreshing installment will be found in the SUNDAY MERCURY To-morrow.

Price four cents.

DR. WITMER'S CELEBRATED PILE SUPPOSITORY,

The only certain cure for this distressing complaint. The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentlemen were cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository: Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but received no benefit, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South st., was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS *vs.* JELLINGHAUS & Co., *for an infringement by defendants on plaintiffs' trade-marks and labels, the following judgment was rendered by* JUSTICE SLOSSON, *of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 23d of April, 1858:*

It is ordered and adjudged, that the defendants, William Jellinghaus and Julius Proebsting, and their agents and attorneys, be and they hereby are perpetually enjoined and restrained from selling, or offering, or consigning for sale or otherwise circulating or introducing into use any cutlery, (not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs,) with the stamps, trade-marks, or labels of the plaintiffs, or any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and particularly any cutlery, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, having stamped thereon the words, "Rodgers, Cutlers to her Majesty," or the name "Rodgers," or contained in packages having labels thereon containing the name of the firm of "Joseph Rodgers & Sons," or their place of business, "No. 6 Norfolk-st., Sheffield," or the words, "Cutlers to her Majesty."

Copy of a letter from Jellinghaus & Co., Platt-st., New-York, in reference to the above case.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857.

Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Sheffield England: We find ourselves unable to offer any substantial defence to the suit you have brought against us, complaining of our sale in this City and elsewhere in the United States, of German Cutlery, with spurious stamps and labels in imitation of the trade-marks of your house. The truth of the charge we are compelled to admit; but we would say in extenuation that we were originally drawn into the business by having undertaken, through our German connection, to fill an order for these articles for another firm which failed before the goods arrived here, and left them on our hands. Immediately upon service of the injunction in your suit, we desisted from further sales, and we have erased the spurious marks from all the cutlery which then remained on hand, and destroyed all the counterfeit labels. We are perfectly willing that you should take a decree in the suit, awarding a perpetual injunction against the use of your trade-marks, stamps, and labels, and condemning us in the expenses of the litigation; and as we understand that your object in instituting the proceeding was not the recovery of money, but the vindication of your rights, and the protection of the reputation of your manufacture, we trust that you will be satisfied with such a decree, without claiming damages for the past sales.

In conclusion, we can only express our regret for the infringement of your rights into which we have inconsiderately been led, and give you our word of honor that you shall have no cause for like complaint in the future.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. JELLINGHAUS,
JULIUS PROEBSTING.

LIME AND CEMENT.

NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.

For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

THE ONLY GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS manufactured in the United States are made by A. WING, Esq., at Lansingburg, State of New-York.

No Farina Crackers were ever made, or known to the public, until introduced by Mr. WING.

These Crackers have become

HIGHLY POPULAR ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE.

No other Crackers are made of materials prepared in the same way as WING'S, or by WING'S PROCESS, as this is unknown to others; therefore, as the true excellence and peculiar properties of

WING'S CRACKERS ARE THE PUBLIC'S STANDARD FOR FARINA CRACKERS,

all attempts by other parties to sell the ordinary kind of Crackers which they make, by calling them "Farina," are offers of their articles to the public deceptively, viz.: under the pretence that they are like WING'S.

Or, if they dare not openly say this, the fact of their stamping the name FARINA on some, and placing the name of an individual on others, and calling them all "Farina" in their attempts to sell them, shows conclusively that they calculate upon this name as a principal inducement for the public to purchase them, knowing well that the name "FARINA CRACKERS" is held in high estimation solely on account of the

CELEBRATED ARTICLE MANUFACTURED BY MR. WING,

which is not only greatly superior, but combines totally different properties from the imitation articles.

No matter by whom these imitation Crackers are made, or by whom they are sold, every individual knowing the facts and participating in such transactions, lowers his standing among honorable men, and, sooner or later, those who attempt a deceptive traffic will, almost invariably, find that the SHARP EYE OF THE PUBLIC has been upon them, and the large profits which they hoped to realize have never been secured.

Always ask for WING'S CRACKERS when you wish to buy Farina Crackers, and take none but those having the name "A. WING" stamped on each Cracker. These may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT
Tastes	Tastes	Tastes
Like	Like	Like
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT.

After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!

SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
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TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S LETTERS
PUBLISHED THIS DAY
BY CHAS. SCRIBNER,
Brooks Buildings, No. 124 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LETTERS TO YOUNG PEOPLE, SINGLE AND MARRIED. By Timothy Titcomb, Esq., 1 vol. 12mo., neatly printed in red and black, and handsomely bound in muslin, gilt back and sides. Price $1.

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The favor with which these admirable Letters were received when first published in one of the leading New-England journals, and the great demand for them, led to their publication in this form. The strong common sense which pervades them, the frank and manly utterance of wholesome truths, in pointed and beautiful language, and the general sympathy which the author has for those whom he addresses, cannot fail to commend his work to general favor. For pure English diction and beautiful imagery, it will take its place as a classic with Irving's Sketch Book, and the sound and healthful moral which it inculcates should make it the *vade mecum* of the young.

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Sold everywhere.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2.

☞ This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,

Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Woman's right is not to vote,
Or to wear vest, pants or coat,
But with LYON'S dust and Pills
She's a right where'er she wills,
Insects, rats and mice to slay.
Ladies, is it not so? say!

LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for the sure destruction of insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE

Is warranted superior to anything known for old ulcers, scrofula, burns, erysipelas, salt rheum, sore eyes and pimples Also for restoring color of hair, and preventing its falling out. For sale at No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially on the above affections at No. 512 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, METALS, OILS. Liquid Glass, Fly Paper, &c., Malon and Chamomile Flowers, Manganese, Cadmium, Platina, Bismuth, Aluminum, Pure Essential Oils Cognac, Neroli, Rose, Apple, Pear, Essences; Rum, Raspberry, Vanilla Oil, Rye Whisky, Butter, Oenanthic, Acetic Æthers, for sale very low by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER,
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WM. CORBIERE.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States Steamer "FULTON," will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

VICHY MINERAL WATER AND LOZENGES.—Just received, 500 bottles direct from the Springs; also, Sartigne's celebrated Gout Pills, for sale wholesale and retail, by the agents, DELLUC & CO., Chemists, New York.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace, 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The Management are gratified to announce that arrangements have been so far completed that they are enabled to say the
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
already advertised, will certainly take place on
AUGUST SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
every afternoon of the
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
arrangements having been already made to procure an Orchestra of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
while in addition to
CARL ANSCHUTZ and MAX MARETZEK,
they have also secured the services of
ANGELO TORRIANI, ERNST GRILL and A. JOAN ARX as Conductors.
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place
EACH EVENING,
in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS,
the whole of the Wood being illuminated every evening with
SUPERB DRUMMOND LIGHTS,
supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT.
SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL SANG-VEREINS
have already announced their intention to compete for the
VALUABLE PRIZES
offered them. Arrangements have also been made with
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE, JR.,
to insure the most
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS
EVERY EVENING.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS
will also take place.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DAILY.
The order of the various Amusements, as well as the programme of the Concerts, will be given in further advertisements.
The office for all preliminary business, by the kind permission of the Directors, will be at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Eighteenth night of those popular American representatives of
THE IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
The chaste and beautiful performances of this
TALENTED YOUNG COUPLE
have been received by
CROWDED HOUSES.
during the past three weeks, and each succeeding night the boxes and parquet present a graceful array of
BEAUTY AND FASHION.
CHEER UPON CHEER
greet Mrs. Florence in
SONG AND DANCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1858, will be presented a new and laughable farce, called
THE IRISH MORMON;
OR,
BRYAN O'LYNN,
Bryan O'Lynn, the man with three wives.
Mr. W. J. Florence.
To be followed by H. Howard Paul's successful Protean sketch of
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta, a costumer,
Pere Neva, a danseuse,
Mlle. De Page, with a French song,
Vesuvius LeVere, a Prussian cadet, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Vivian Ripple, a painter.......Mr. W. J. Florence
The performance will conclude with a farce, by Mr. Florence, entitled
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER,
Peg Hern Higginflutter, with her new Yankee song, "Johnny was a Shoemaker".....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barny O'Connor, an Irish lad.......Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
MONDAY—Nineteenth night of the
FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 24,
PO CA-HON-TAS.
Mr. BLAKE.............as.............Uncle Foozle
Mr. BROUGHAM.............as.............Pow-ha-tan
Messrs. WHEATLEIGH, DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE, Misses A. CLIFTON and I. VERNON.
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN at 7. Comedy, UNCLE FOOZLE.
Uncle Foozle...Mr. Blake | Mrs Quickfidget..Mrs. Blake
Brougham's great extravaganza,
PO CA-HON-TAS.
Pow-ha-tan.............Mr. Brougham
John Smith. Mr. Wheatleigh | Po-ca-hon-tas...Miss Clifton
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.............50 cents | Orchestra seats....75 cents

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
(opposite Niblo's.)
SUMMER SEASON.
TUESDAY, July 27.
The following Artists have been engaged for
COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE and GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Mlle. JULIETTE.
Mlle. ELEANORE,
Mme. DAIRE,
M. TALLOT,
M. SAGE,
M. THIERY,
M. EDGARD
M. EDMOND,
Mons. SIMON.............Leader of Orchestra.

CORPS DE BALLET.
Mlle. HEUKMANNS,
Mlle. A. GALE,
Mlle. H. GALE,
Mlle. M. SHEW,
Mlle. A. SHEW,
Mlle. A. JACKSON,
Mlle. M. LEWIS,
Mons. COLLET.

For the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of witnessing the French performances and Ballet, the following will be the
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
Orchestra Seats (numbered).............$1.
Parquet.............50 cents.
Balcony.............25 cents.
Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
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H. WOOD.......Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!
TO NIGHT.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZARD and Ventriloquist, whose necromantic and very romantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE are the admiration of all who witness them. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA. The famous Happy Family. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET — WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GRAND MATCH BETWEEN THE YACHTS DAVID KERBY and GRACE THORN, for $500 a side; to come off on MONDAY, July 26, from Riker's Island, around Sandy Point buoy, and back. The steamboat *Jacob Bell* will accompany the boats, leaving Peck Slip at 10 o'clock, Harlem Bridge at 11. Refreshments on board. Tickets 50c., Ladies' 25c.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS, AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST, DURING JULY AND AUGUST, EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
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Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.
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Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

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THE
IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT,
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858
And manufactured by
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH-SPRING STEEL,
And are
UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No. 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent.
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

BENSON & WILSON.
BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE HALF SQUARE.
BLACK MANTLES, at very low prices.
No. 310 Canal-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

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One volume folio, 192 pp., with fifty elaborate plates.
Price, $10.
This great work embodies the report of the authors, ZERAH COLBURN and ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, to the New-York and Erie, Hudson River, Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago and Georgia Central Railroads, on the Construction and Economy of Foreign Railways. To the capitalist railway stockholder, manager and engineer, it presents the facts, and the causes of the very superior working economy of English and French lines. The work having been published by subscription, but few copies remain for sale.

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MAYOR TIEMANN HAS DONE IT!!
How? By stationing "Shields" at the very doors of the Bogus Ticket Offices.
If you wish to see how they do it (we mean the bogus chaps) buy TRICKS AND TRAPS No. 2, ILLUSTRATED, Only 10 cents (sent free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE MANIFESTATION, (INDEPENDENT EPISCOPAL.)—Bishop LAVAL will preach for this Church, now worshipping at Constitution Hall No. 650 Broadway, on TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) July 25, in the morning and afternoon, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject—*The Divine Manifestation in the person of Christ, and his virtue as a Saviour.* Afternoon subject—*Salvation alone, by Grace through Faith.* Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach on TO-MORROW (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, City of Brooklyn at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, at ¼ to 8 in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts.—The pastor, the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 8 o'clock. Subject in the morning, *The Blessedness of the Great Calamity.* In the evening, *The Christian at Summer Resorts.*

UNION CHAPEL—CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-st. and Broadway, (entrance from Broadway,) the Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M. A delightful place of worship. Free seats. Congregational singing and an unmuzzled pulpit.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. The Rev. B. M. ADAMS, the pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING on *The Excellency of the Knowledge of Christ;* in the EVENING, on *The Old Paths.* Service also at 3 P. M.—*Let him that is athirst come.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*The Bible an Absolute Necessity.* Evening—*Trouble and its Cure.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—PROF. C. F. HUDSON, author of the new work, *The Doctrine of a Future Life,* will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Subjects—*The Supposed Good in All,* and *The Causes and History of Restorationism.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, and 3½ P. M. by the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ and 2. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3. Baptism after the evening service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Pastor of the Cavalry Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and the Rev. W. S. MICHELS, Pastor of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, will preach in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn, Rev. B. C. CUTLER, Rector, is to be opened for divine service next SUNDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. ALPHEUS SPOR, Assistant-Minister of St. Luke's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, OF Newark, N. J., will preach in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing st.,) TO-MORROW FORENOON. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. T. C. BENNING will lecture in Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Circle in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Several Mediums will be present.

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST, IN SIMPLICITY and purity, will be preached TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, by the Pastor of the Second Advent Church. Seats free. All true Christians are invited.

CHURCH NOTICE.—THE REV. J. M. WINDSOR will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.—H. P. CROZIER will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, corner Grove and Montgomery sts.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.—THE REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
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GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE delivery at this office of some law papers left in a Madison-av. omnibus yesterday. Apply at the advertising desk at this office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.—NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I.—This hotel, first favorably made known to the public, last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point," which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City (25 miles;) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer CROTON leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River, where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitos were never known.
R. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.
Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post Office, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.
BENJ. HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.
For further particulars, refer to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penetaquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's building New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts. Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE, AT a low price, among mountain scenery, 100 miles from the City. Table supplied with fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, milk and fruit, &c. Carriage furnished when wanted and the comfort of guests cared for; unsurpassed in health. For particulars, inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A pleasant house, in a beautiful village on the Hudson, about an hour's ride by boat or car from the City, would receive as boarders a gentleman and wife. Address HUDSON, Box No. 140, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good country board, at a house situated on the bank of a beautiful river, about 9 miles south of Long Branch; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE PALISADES, AT Fort Lee a quarter of a mile from the landing. Boats running from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Inquire of Capt. ANNETT, steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse*, foot of Spring st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the dépôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat cars and stage, for a family of four persons, or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137 Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two or three boarders—near the St Germain Hotel. None but those wishing the best of accommodations and a permanent home need apply. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-Office.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well-furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location, and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two furnished rooms to let with board to desirable parties; house has all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good board and a pleasant front room on second floor, with pantry attached; also, two single gentlemen accommodated. Terms very reasonable. Apply No. 63 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, in a private family, two bed-rooms and a parlor, on the second floor, unfurnished with board. Location between 16th and 36th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address J. H., box No. 112 *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a well-shaded room, or tea-room preferred, with breakfast and use of bath, in an American private family, whose members number one or two young ladies from 18 to 25 years of age; location Prince and 5th sts., and near Broadway. Address, with particulars, for one week, GEORGE, Box No. 128, *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 6th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home, even in boarding; or would let their house; rent about $1,800. Address COMFORT, box No. 192 *Times* office, with name, or no interview.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at No. 22 Ann-st., to make arrangements for their excursion.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at Grand-st. Ferry, E. R., New-York, to attend divine service in a body, at the Rev Mr. MAGEE'S Church, in North 6th st., Williamsburg, on SUNDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. by invitation. The Veterans in North and South Brooklyn are invited to unite with us at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers, associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Cooper's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, until Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 32 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq.; subject—*Duties of Young Men to the Church.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.
D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—NO. 146—BE NOT HUMBUGGED by the worthless patent cushions now offered for sale. Call and examine my new style, which are substantially made and correct in angles. Second-hand and new tables for sale—price $125, $150, $200 and $275.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy English Protestant man and wife, a situation; he is a first-rate farmer; understands it in all its branches; is also a good gardener; she is a good cook and baker; understands dairy work of all kinds; both are willing to make themselves useful, and have the very best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the city; would prefer the country. Call on or address his former employer, W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German man and wife, Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and seamstress, or as laundress; they have good reference; speak good English and will go to the country. Apply, personally, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding-house. The best of City reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 259 10th-av., between West 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, who perfectly understands all the departments of general gardening, including graperies, greenhouses, &c. Good City reference given. Call or address at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st., for G. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who speaks German, French, and some English. He understands gardening, the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. M., box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber and industrious young man, on a farm; understands the management and driving of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address Z., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a sober respectable young German man, who speaks English well; understands taking care of horses, and is able to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place. Address R. S. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work, can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a most respectable girl now leaving her last place, in which she has lived 6 years; leaves in consequence of the family removing; has the most unqualified recommendations for character and competency, and will be found a neat and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a man and his wife; the woman as dairy woman; is an excellent cook and Protestant, and has no family. Can give the best of references. Apply at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; is civil and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Inquire at the extensive Institute of Domestics, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a situation in a hotel or private family as housekeeper; does all kinds of fine cooking; good reference; apply at No. 120 Clinton st., corner of Atlantic, second floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION BY a young man who has been four years in his last place, and can bring the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 103 *Times* office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS—Wanted a situation by a young man, 23 years old as porter in a store or delivering clerk; writes a good hand, and is not afraid to work; is strictly temperate. Can give the best of reference from his employer, where he has been for four years. Wages not so much an object as finding a permanent situation. Address J. McC., Box No. 151 *Times* office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair hand; is well acquainted with the general business of the office; good references given. Lawyers desiring the services of an honest, competent, trustworthy person at $4 per week—copying three cents per folio (100 words)—may address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204, *Times* Office, immediately.

TO DENTISTS.—A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE and dental surgery—a good operator of ten years' experience—is open to a temporary or permament engagement. Address Box No. 221 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., for two days.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY TO ACT AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel in a Western State; age from 26 to 36. A liberal salary will be given to one well recommended, and as it is a situation of trust, security will be required. Address, with name, &c., HOTEL, Box No. 120 *Times* office. One used to the business preferred.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a girl to take care of growing children and do up stairs work. None need apply without good recommendations for honesty, disposition and capability. Apply this Friday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 9 East 16th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, English or Scotch preferred. May apply at No. 164 Fulton-st., first-floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or at dwelling house No. 256 Grove-st., Jersey City, three-quarters of a mile from the ferry.

WANTED—IN A SILK AND HOSIERY STORE, two or three smart, active American boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, who reside with their parents. Apply at No. 22 Warren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO goes out by the week or month, and who uses a sewing machine. Apply at No. 8 East 37th-st., fourth door from 5th-av.

WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. A girl with good recommendations can have a good situation in a private family, by applying, after 9 A. M., at No. 79 2d-av.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED—AN EXPErienced blank bookbinder, of sober and industrious habits, qualified to act as foreman in a blank book-bindery. Apply to KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300.—A MAN OF GOOD REFERENCE, with above amount, will be accepted as a partner (one third interest) in a manufacturing business, long and well established and improving, and is now a first class house of its kind; is located down town, or a few streets above Chamber-st.; occupies the ground floor, with store for the sale of goods. For the times, the establishment is doing its share, if not more. From Oct. 1 (the commencement of the panic) to July 1, it has cleared $150 per month. Address, with real name, W. M., Box No. 129, *Times* office.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

$1,000 TO $1,200 WILL PURCHASE the stock fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 12 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 501 Paterson, N. J.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $2,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Gold Pens, Portemonnaies, Rodgers' Knives, &c., &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25, The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to do general housework. Will be found willing to make herself always useful. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 178 Madison-st., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, a situation as nursery governess, plain seamstress, or would wait on an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California. Apply at the employment office of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objections to assist in chamberwork, or assist in taking care of children; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLing girls, one as chambermaid or to assist with washing and ironing, or seamstress, or would do housework for a small family; the other would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing. Both have the best of City references. Would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can make children's clothing; will go in the country or travel with a family; wages $6 to $7. Also by a girl of 16, to mind a baby, sews neatly; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady, or would like to travel with a family and take care of children. No objection to go to California. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 15th st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress. Has no objection to travel; has good reference; is an English girl; is a good washer and ironer and very fond of children. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful, and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 239 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country, for a small family. Call at No. 99 4th-st., between Perry and Charles sts., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes cakes and pies of all kinds, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Also, a highly-recommended girl as first-class waitress. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker; gets up all kinds of washing in superior style; neat about her work and cleanly in her habits. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; one who understands bread and biscuit, and pastry, and has the very best of reference from her last employers. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS Protestant German girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook; can make bread or cakes; speaks English; give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 Broome st., in the Candy store nearest Norfolk st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference; also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART AND WELL recommended girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Two small girls also want situations. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended, and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A neat, small girl also wants a place, to care children, go of errands, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No. 369 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, chambermaid or waiter. Apply at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d av., for 2 days.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st., (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.
The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.
The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, NO. 69 SOUTH-STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor, marked E. C. N., weight 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct. 24.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, }
JOHN KENNARD, } Committee School Officers.
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, }

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE *New-York Times*, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale. The file has been well kept, and is folded and arranged for binding. Address REPORTER, Box No. 1,422, Philadelphia, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz.: Brussels carptes, parlor suites, mirrors, sofas, chairs, paintings, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, centre tables, wardrobes, &c. Also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte. Also, one trotting light sulky. Also, two patent washing machines—the whole to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder for cash.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold on Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d st., a large assortment of merchandise, consisting of house furnishing goods, hardware, stoves, willow ware, Britannia plate and tin ware, with all the tools and machines used in the shop for manufacturing sheet-iron, copper and tin ware, and all the stock in trade of the late John Gregory, of the City of New-York, deceased. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix, and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, Acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOHN GREGORY, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a single action Harp, made by the celebrated maker Sebastian Erard, of Paris, and cost originally $500. Together with music and strings for the same.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do. piano, 7-octave, city maker, and warranted by same, book-cases, etegeres, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, oak dining room set, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price, for cash. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE SUBSTANtial two-story and attic brick house and lot, 25 by 100 feet, in Morton-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in good order, having an alley, large yard, vault, house very commodious, and lot can be improved for a bakery, or any other purpose. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE. No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway, has recently been remodeled into six suites of rooms, parlor, bed and bath-room to each; quite a number of single rooms, good kitchen and dining-room, and as well arranged for the purpose as any house of its size can be; needs only to be seen to be admired, and will be let or leased right to a good tenant. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-class (unfurnished) house to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. The house is pleasantly located near Madison-avenue, in complete order, just having been painted throughout. Reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No 143 *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, three stories, three rooms deep, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent moderate, to a satisfactory tenant.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house No. 80 West 32d-st., for four years, at $650. Furniture, costing $600, will be sold at $375. Everything in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st., up stairs.

TO LET—STORE NO. 413 BROADWAY, CORNER of Lispenard-st., one of the most desirable locations on Broadway. For terms, &c., inquire of WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house in 36th-st., near 9th av., with Croton water and gas; rent $250. Inquire at No. 425 9th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock. M. NICHOLSON.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,200. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W. I., Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CHASSEAND.

COUNTRY SEAT, OR FARM OF 40 ACRES, for sale or exchange for City property, 12 miles from the City Hall, near Newark; house and out-buildings roomy and convenient; abundance of fruit trees, and fine court-yard. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat, and two acres of land situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No. 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, TEACHERS, AND ALL WHO MAY BE PLEASED TO JOIN—TAKE NOTICE.—You are respectfully invited to call and join a Colony of 101 or more, to purchase from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of very desirable unimproved and improved lands, for farming and other purposes, in the centre of the new County of Cumberland, Tenn. The Court house is built, and improvements have commenced. These lands (say next to the 148 County lots, which are 39 feet by 165 feet,) may now be bought for from $1 to $10 per acre. I examined them last February carefully. They are inviting and desirable. For quality they are No. 1. The climate is very healthy and delightful. For full particulars, apply to WILLIAM DAY, and see his journal, at room No. 15, Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—"ISLAND View," 16 miles from New-York; contains 15 acres, large house, 30x60 and wing, barn, stable, hennery, coach and hay house, ice boat and bathing house; yacht, boat and tackle; fish and oysters; fine gunning. Owner sailing for Havre. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

TO FARMERS.

POTATO-DIGGER.—This is a new and highly-improved implement, got up by myself, after *long experience of working it in the field.* It is by far the best thing of the kind in use. One man and a pair of horses will dig faster than twenty men can pick up. It throws all the potatoes (even the smallest) upon the surface of the ground, and leaves them clear of dirt.

IMPORTED MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT—RED AND WHITE—Very superior—selected by my agent abroad, expressly for my retail trade, from the choicest varieties grown in the Mediterranean.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS—Of my own manufacture—also of all other approved makers, of every description, from one to ten horse machines. Overshot and undershot threshers, with and without cleaners or fans attached.

PORTABLE IRON MILLS—For grinding Corn, Wheat, &c., by horse or steam power; the best ever used. Price $50.

PORTABLE CIDER AND WINE MILLS—Improved last year; the best in the market.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description—SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS GENERALLY.

PERUVIAN GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, DRIED BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE, ELIDE GUANO—the last two are new and highly-useful fertilizers. R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

COAL.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well-known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALuable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5 Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York" passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 6, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
R. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.

JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
MILTON G. SMITH, } Commissioners.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First-mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—The Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

WANTED—$1,000 OR LESS FOR ONE YEAR OR more at seven per cent. interest. The securities will be satisfactory and undoubted. Address S. H., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY ENDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and up to $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period, such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or placed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO FINE HORSES. A chesnut, 15½ hands, 9 years old; can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes. Also, a light sorrel horse, 15 hands, good traveler and pleasant driver; both believed to be perfectly sound and in good condition; must be sold, the owner having left the City. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Walter's stable, No. 222 Mercer-st., where the horses can be now seen. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

HORSE WANTED—BLACK OR GRAY, BLACK preferred; must be 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high, stylish driver, long tail; not over 7 years old; must trot a mile in 3 minutes to the pole. Apply to Brevoort House Stables, No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., stable from 6th-av.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9½ to 11½ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7¼ to 8¼ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess Co. Mess from $16 50 to $17 25.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INS. CO., NO. 76 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Oswego, N. Y., have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will be paid at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY—A practical medium for supplying schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers and professors, for any and every department of science, literature and art. Families supplied with tutors and governesses—schools with pupils—parents (gratuitously) with school circulars—public schools with teachers. (without charge,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Amherst College—Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. George F. Root, Prof. A. Greenleaf, *et al.* Especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. Wanted, thoroughly competent teachers and professors of music instruction, (piano, guitar, organ and vocal.) Also, teachers of French and drawing.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

$3 WRITING CLASS FOR LADIES.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will form cheap private classes for August, and guarantees by his system of hand training to remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, and give an elegant, easy style. Two private seats may be secured this day. Book-keeping, $10.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute,) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A LADY TO INSTRUCT IN PAINTING in a Southern Institution: salary $560 and board. None but superior artists need apply. Address M. WILLSON, Box No. 178 *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Sunday, July 25, 7 A. M.	Sunday, July 25,
	Monday, July 26, 7 A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 23...10½ A. M	Friday, July 23......3 P. M.
Saturday, July 24... 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 24..6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 25... 6½ A. M	Sunday, July 25...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 26... 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 26...2 P. M.
Monday, July 26.. 4½ P. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednes'y, July 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednes'y, July 21, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, July 22, 5½ A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 5¾ A. M.
Saturday July 24, the *Laura* will not connect, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 5¾ A. M.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood......6:30 A. M.
Great Neck......5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove......7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point......5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point......7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove......6:00 P. M.	Great Neck......7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood......6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock......8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT.—The double engine steamer OHIO, Capt. E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st., 7; Spring-st., 7 15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d-st., 9:15, A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport at 5 P. M. Fare each way, 25 cents; to Strattonport and return, 25 cents.
WM. GAGE LEE.
The 2d-av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMONS, will leave foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Peekskill, (by ferry,) West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer ALBANY, Capt. D. G. BEEBY, leaves pier No. 11 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Returning MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Landing at Orient and Greenport each way.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat UNION will leave foot of Murray-st., on SUNDAY, July 25, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Newark from Commercial Dock, foot of Market st., at 7½ P. M. Fare 13 cents.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMER GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robinson-st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip pier, No. 24, East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture—155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden—adapted either for freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided according to law; her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. A bargain may be had in her if applied for immediately. For further particulars, apply to J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS, suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads. Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

EXCURSIONS.

TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—E. L. SNOW Social Union, No. 1, will celebrate their 12th anniversary by a grand Pic-Nic Excursion, on TUESDAY, July 27, to David's Island, (Long Island Sound.) Superior steamer CATALINE, chartered for the occasion, will leave from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, at 8 o'clock, and foot of Broome-st., East River, at 8½ A. M. Good singing, speeches, dancing, fishing, playing ball, &c., will be the enjoyments of the day, with a band of music. Tickets 40 cents, children half price. Messrs. Kelly, No. 142 East 26th-st.; Snow, No. 58 William-st.; Brulte, No. 65 Delancey st.; Jimmerson, No. 260 5th st.; White, No. 223 Mulberry-st., Committee.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 265 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, be will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM ENgine, 30 or 40 horse power, with pump and fly; with or without boilers. Address, with full particulars, J. B. R., Box No. 103, Paterson, N. J.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..................	$130
Second Cabin Passage..................	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..................	$110
Second Cabin Passage..................	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL............Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—Consignees are informed that the AMERICA will commence discharging on MONDAY MORNING, the 26th inst. All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WILLIS, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 83 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, (new style) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6½ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

$175. A BEAUTIFUL TONED SEVEN-OCTAVE Piano-forte, made by one of the best City makers, has been in use but five months, will be sold at the above sacrifice, at the Piano Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone; will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON RAILINGS! IRON RAILINGS!!—Cheapness, style and durability combined, as manufactured by W. D. CUTLER & Co., sole owners of the Wm. S. Fuller's Improved Patent, for constructing iron fence, suitable for inclosures of every description. All orders for railings under this patent, if left at this office, will be promptly executed.
N. B.—All sales or negotiations made under this patent, by any other than the subscribers, are infringements, and will be dealt with accordingly.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.
Office No. 75 Nassau st., Room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John-st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to..................	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..................	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..................	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 23, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—CABIN, $20; STEERAGE, $6.—FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 31. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 24th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 31.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time, 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FURNITURE

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES—A beautiful article, entirely new in style; black walnut cottage bedsteads, new patterns, priced $4 and upwards, unequaled in this City; folding cribs, &c. Mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 28.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficiency; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia, and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE on the diseases and abuses of the sexual system, their nature, symptoms, progress, consequences and remedies; also, *on certain innocent diseases which closely resemble venereal*; being a safe, practical and invaluable guide to all whom it may concern. 18th edition, illustrated plates; price $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway; or mailed, securely enveloped and prepaid, by addressing Box No. 869 Post-Office.
P. S.—Dr. RALPH is consulted as usual.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—Drs. TRALL, GORTON and SMALLEY receive invalids at No. 15 Laight-st., and attend to out door practice in City and country. All diseases treated without drugs. Female ulcerations and displacements speedily relieved. Cancers are cured by an easy and safe process. Patients have the rare privilege of attending the Lectures of the School Department.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depôt No. 28 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. CLINTON, plaintiff, against SANDFORD H. KARNER and MARY his wife, (who for the purposes of this action is sued in the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her correct name,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1858, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 10, 1858. A. D. DITMARS,
jy24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. McAdam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.
LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 81 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.
STEWART BROWN,
JAMES M. BROWN, } Executors.
20f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.
CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858.
SARAH E. HARLEY,
ADELMOUR W. KING, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.
CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.
ja30-law6mS*

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Peter W. Bain, of the city of Albany, insolvent; notice first published July 23, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Ira Harris, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 4th day of October 1858, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, in the city of Albany.
jy23-law10wS WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of ROBBINS & SPADONE is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. SPADONE.
CHAUNCEY ROBBINS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858. AMEDEE SPADONE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The British Government Embezzlement Case.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—July 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Jonathan Peel, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of War, vs. James Sutton Elliot.—This morning Mr. Seward, counsel for Mr. Elliot, appeared and asked that he be discharged from arrest. The facts that the defendant, a portly Englishman of between 50 and 60, was Senior Military Storekeeper of the military clothing establishment at Weedon, near London; and that he is alleged to have absconded with near $11,000 of Her Majesty's money; his arrest, and the difficulty Officer Bowyer had in finding him, were given fully in yesterday's New-York Times.

This morning, Mr. Seward, counsel for Elliot, appeared before Judge Ingraham and asked for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that by the statute of the State of New-York the person owning the money alleged to have been embezzled, must appear as the plaintiff; that Queen Victoria, as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, was the person defrauded, if any person had been; that Jonathan Peel, Her Majesty's Secretary, as aforesaid, was not the owner of the money; that he appeared as the plaintiff; that there were no facts given; that all that was given in the affidavit was merely the instructions of one of the counsel in the case, (Mr. Whittaker,) who did not swear to his *belief* in the information he had, and that, even if the British law permitted the said Peel to sue for Her Majesty, that gave him no powers here not recognized by the laws of the State of New-York. In argument he said:

The parties to this action are both non-residents, and the Court should, therefore, scrutinize with great strictness, if not severity, the case which the plaintiff presents as the foundation of his application for the order of arrest. (Hyer *vs* Ayres, 2d Ed., 222.) The plaintiff's entire case is contained in the single affidavit upon which the order of arrest was granted. No other paper is before the Court, nor can the plaintiff present any to strengthen the original affidavit. (Code, sec. 205.) It is insisted on the part of the defendant that the affidavit is fatally defective for the reason specified in the following points:

Point 1. It affirmatively appears by the affidavit that the defendant is not indebted to the plaintiff, and this being so, the Court should discharge the order of arrest without further inquiry, because further inquiry would be irrelevant. The summons states an action arising on contract under Sub. 1 of sec. 129 of the Code. The affidavit states that "the defendant contracted the debt for which this action is brought." Who was the other party in this contract? It clearly appears from the affidavit that the plaintiff was not such other party, and it as clearly appears that the Queen of Great Britain was. The affidavit states that the Queen instituted proceedings by writ of extent against the defendant to recover this very same money that such proceedings were instituted in London, the then residence of the parties to this action and of the Queen; and that a London Jury found the defendant, under British law, "to be justly and truly indebted to her said Britannic Majesty for the sum of £2,223 0 3 for money received by the said James Elliot for her said Majesty's use." This averment shows: 1. That the defendant is indebted to the Queen. 2. For money received for her use. It cannot well be that the defendant owes the same debt to the Queen in England and to another person here. The accidental appearance of the debtor in this country does not operate *per se* a change of the creditor; and as no assignment is alleged the creditor remains the same in both countries. The defendant, therefore, is not indebted to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had no right to commence this action. Again, the statute of this State requires every action to be brought in the name of the real party in interest. The plaintiff has not brought himself within the exceptional cases allowed by the statute. The question, then, is, who is the real party in interest? Obviously the Queen. Why? Because she is the creditor, because the money when recovered will belong to her, because the plaintiff shows that it will not belong to him. If the plaintiff is not the real party in interest, it follows that he had no right to commence this action and no right to arrest the defendant. Again: It is expressly decided, in the Republic of Mexico *vs.* Arranyois, (11 How. Pr. Rep. 4,) that an action cannot be maintained in the name of an agent of a sovereign of a foreign country; that the sovereign is the real party in interest, and must bring the suit as an individual in his own name. This decision is the result of an exhausting investigation by Mr. Justice Hoffman of the English cases.

Point 2 The Court should take on this motion judicial notice of the statutes and practice relating to writs of extent. The practice appears to be to return the inquisition into the Court issuing the writ, enter judgment, and issue a *fi. fa.* to the Sheriff. The judgment thus obtained is, by our statute a final determination of the rights of the parties in the action. (Code, Sec. 245.) The cause of action which the Queen had against the defendant was merged by the inquisition, verdict and return in the judgment, and no action can be sustained for money received by the defendant as agent. It can only be sustained on the judgment, and in such an action the defendant is not liable to arrest. (Goodrich *vs.* Dunbar, 17 Warb., 647.)

Point 3. The granting of an order of arrest necessarily presupposes that the Judge has been judicially informed of the facts alleged to authorize the order. Section 181 of the Code prescribes an affidavit as the means of communicating this information. The affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney does not contain one single solitary fact. It contains nothing but suspicions. It is entirely on information and belief, and does not allege positively any single fact. The affidavit for this reason is clearly insufficient. (Campbell *vs.* Bryan, 15 Howard Pr. Rep. 51.)

Again—The first allegation is that the defendant "as such public officer had fraudulently embezzled, misappropriated and misapplied, &c." This is the exact language of subdivision 2 of section 179, and is a conclusion of law. The facts and circumstances whence this conclusion flows are not stated, so that the Court can be judicially informed that the applicant had a right to draw the legal conclusion. The second charge is "that the defendant hath been guilty of misconduct and neglect in such his office." This is likewise a conclusion of law, and alleged in the exact language of subdivision 2. The time, the place and the circumstances, in other words the facts justifying the conclusions are not stated. The third charge is, "and likewise of fraud in contracting the debt for which this action is brought." This is in the language of subdivision 4, of section 179 of the Code, without a single positive affirmation of fact constituting the alleged fraud.

The case, then, is nakedly that of a zealous attorney swearing to his suspicions as legal conclusions, giving no excuse why the affidavit is not verified by some one personally cognizant of the facts, stating that the grounds of his belief are certain instructions, refraining from communicating those instructions to the Court, and scrupulously refraining from swearing to any belief whatever in the verity of those instructions. All previous adjudication establishes the fact that the liberty of the citizen is not to be invaded, nor his person subjected to imprisonment upon such an affidavit as this. This adjudication establishes: 1. That "it is not sufficient to state that the case is one of those mentioned in Section 179, that facts enough must be stated, so that the judge can see from them that it is such a case." (4 How. Pr. Rep. 96, 2 Code Rep. 53.) 2. That "swearing within the words of the statute is insufficient." (21 Wend. 672; 9 Barb. 446.) 3. That "the affidavit is defective if it omits to state the facts and circumstances from which the plaintiff claims that the legal conclusions follow." (14 Wend., 233.) 4. That "charging fraud generally is not sufficient, but the Court must be advised in what the fraud consists." (6 Hill, 229.) 5. That the plaintiff must specify and establish the particular fraud as the foundation of the order." (12 How. Pr. Rep. 199.) 6. That an affidavit "that the affiant has been informed and believes that the defendant has been guilty of a fraud, is insufficient." (10 Barb., 79.) 7. That "an affidavit upon information and belief generally is clearly insufficient." (15 How, Pr. Rep., 51.) 8. That "if it is allowable to state any material facts upon information and belief, the nature, quality and means of the information must be pointed out so that the Judge may be able to form a belief," and that "the belief of the party cannot be substituted for that of the Judge." (Id., 10 Barb. 178.)

Point 4, That the defendant does not move upon his own affidavit to discharge the order of arrest, is a fact without a legitimate consequence. 1. He has a legal right to ask for the vacating of the order upon the original affidavit. 2. The Court would not try the merit upon a preliminary motion to discharge. (4 Abb. Pr. Rep. 103.)

Point 5. If the questions are doubtful then the plaintiff has not made out his case, and the defendant should be discharged. (10 How. Pr. Rep. 449.)

Point 6. The plaintiff, under sec. 205, has no right to introduce new testimony. The defendant's motion is founded upon the plaintiff's affidavit only; Mr. Atocha's affidavit was made at the request of the Judge, and for the single purpose of informing him judicially why an order to show cause was necessary, and why the defendant did not wish to give the usual notice of motion.

Point 7. The order of arrest should be discharged.

The Court intimated that the first question to be settled, and that should be done before any others were argued, was whether Jonathan Peel had or had not the right to commence the action.

In answer, Mr. Williams, Counsel for Her Majesty's Secretary, held that Mr. Peel was the proper person to commence the action. He read the following affidavit, on which the order for the arrest had been granted:

Jonathan Peel, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, vs. James Sutton Elliott.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry Whittaker, of the City of New-York, counselor at law, deposes and says that the above-named plaintiff is Principal Secretary of State for the War Department of Her Britannic Majesty, and is, as such Principal Secretary, invested with all the property of the said Department and has authority to collect and sue for and recover all debts due to or property belonging to Her Britannic Majesty in the course of the business of such Department. That the defendant, James Sutton Elliott, was heretofore, to wit, on and previous to the 20th day of May now last past, a public officer employed by the said Department and by the said plaintiff, Principal Military Secretary of State as aforesaid, to wit: Principal Military storekeeper in the said Department at Weedon, in the County of Northampton, in the Kingdom of England, and as such public officer and that in the course of the business of such his office, divers large sums of money were from time to time advanced and intrusted to the said James Sutton Elliott by the said Department and the said plaintiff, Principal Secretary of State as aforesaid, to be applied in the payment of various sums due on account of the business of Her said Britannic Majesty in the course of the business of the said Department. That he, the said James Sutton Elliott, as such public officer, and so intrusted as aforesaid, hath fraudulently embezzled, misappropriated and misapplied a large sum of money so intrusted to and come to his hands as foresaid, to the amount of £2,223 0 3, currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to wit: in the amount or value of $10,818 66, currency of the United States of America, and hath thereby been guilty of misconduct and neglect in such his office, as aforesaid, and likewise of fraud in contracting the debt for which this action is brought. That he, the said James Sutton Elliott, so guilty of embezzling and fraudulently misapplying money, and of misconduct and neglect in office, and of fraudulently contracting such debt, as aforesaid, did, thereupon, on or about the said twentieth day of May last, abscond from England and betake himself to the United States of America, and is now, as deponent is informed and believes, in the City of New-York. That on such absconding of the said Elliott as aforesaid, an Extent was thereupon duly issued by Her said Britannic Majesty's Court of Exchequer against the said James Sutton Elliott, and an inquisition duly taken under such Extent on the 11th day of June, 1858. That by such inquisition it was found, by the oaths of the jurors taking the same, that the said James Sutton Elliott, therein described as late of Weedon aforesaid, Principal Military Storekeeper in the said Department, was, on the day of taking the said inquisition, justly and truly indebted to Her said Britannic Majesty in the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three pounds, and three pence, for money received by the said James Sutton Elliott for Her said Majesty's use, and which he, the said James Sutton Elliott, should have appropriated in the payment of various sums due on Her said Majesty's account, but which he, the said James Sutton Elliott, had neglected to do. That this deponent is now, and for two years last past and upwards, hath acted as attorney and counsel for the aforesaid Department in divers matters of business of the said Department, and hath been and is in frequent communication with the said Department thereon, and the foregoing statements are made by deponent on his information and belief, derived from instructions received by him, this deponent, from Charles M. Clode, Solicitor, and R. H. Tomeau, Assistant Solicitor of the said Department, and from an exemplified copy of the aforesaid inquisition, under the Great Seal of Her said Britannic Majesty's said Court of Exchequer, received by him, this deponent, from the said H. R. Tomeau, in the course of his employment as aforesaid. Sworn, &c.

He then quoted from a recent English act, which gave to the Principal Secretary the right to institute proceedings for the Queen.

The Judge intimated that he would render a decision to-morrow.

Our reporter yesterday visited Mr. Elliot at the Eldridge-street Jail. He declined to make any statement concerning the charge preferred against him. Miss Sinclair, the lady with whom he has been traveling, and who was with him at the St. Nicholas Hotel when he was arrested on Monday morning, departed for Newport, R. I., where Mr. Elliot has hired a cottage. She insists that she is *the* wife of Elliott.

This case of Elliot, the Weedon storekeeper, is still exciting a good deal of attention in England. A late number of the London *Examiner* says:

"The Weedon narrative is about as pretty an historiette of successful and systematic peculation as these latter days have produced. The story opens with the appointment of a storekeeper. There were two rival candidates for the post, and Colonel Boldero thus stated their respective qualifications, and upon whom the lot fell: One of them was an old public servant of great experience and keen intelligence, a practical man, but one whose character was not good. The other was a man not perhaps quite so keen, but one who had nevertheless proved himself to be an excellent public servant. The head of the department was consulted, and asked which of them he would appoint. He said he should prefer the man whose character was irreproachable, *and that man was not selected.*"

The dispensers of good things, having made this extraordinary choice, very consistently left their nominee and favorite absolute master of his lucrative situation, without exercising any control over him, or making the slightest inquiry into his proceedings, for the space of two years and a half. Mr. Elliot was "monarch of all he surveyed" at Weedon, from which he drew a revenue equal to the salaries of two Cabinet Ministers. What it was that awoke the suspicion of the London authorities we are not told, but the thought at length struck them that a little supervisorship of the establishment at Weedon might be prudent, and a "practical man" was sent down to look after Mr. Elliot, and into his books. A single peep satisfied the practical man that he wanted the help of ten more practical men to enable him to unravel the web which he found woven to his hands.

From October to the following March the eleven worked at the books with such little progress that in the latter month the War Office sent down an auxiliary in the person of Captain Martin, the head of their Statistical Department, who no sooner reached the spot than he sent for ten additional clerks to reinforce the corps already employed. The reader will conclude that now at least a sufficient arithmetical power was accumulated to deal with any amount of confusion into which the books of an office ever fell. But Mr. Elliot seems to have been as clever at constructing a labyrinth as Dædalus himself, and Captain Martin, with his regiment of accountants, had no better success than his predecessors. A Commissary-General was now dispatched, who took the field with eight assistant Commissaries; notwithstanding which strong measure it is enough to say that the books of Weedon are unbalanced at the present hour. Nay more, one of the defeated accountants has stated to the Committee of the House of Commons that the problem he and his associates were engaged in was not to be solved by any amount of labor or skill in book-keeping. Mr. Munro declared that it was impossible any number of clerks could ever render the Government a true and faithful account of the amount of goods which were received and issued at that establishment; that documents were missing, no day-books kept, and that there was no check whatsoever upon the issue of goods. The anecdote of the boots is a match for the best story told of the Irish jobbers of the last century:

"It also appeared that, during the years 1856-7, 800,000 pairs of boots had been received at Weedon, and that 170,000 pairs had been sold, but where they had gone to it was impossible to ascertain. A person named Levi, indeed, who had made a large fortune, and who was rather shy abont coming forward to give evidence, had stated that he had bought 20,000 pairs, and that he had paid for them at an auction at the rate of only about 5s. 5d., notwithstanding that they cost the Government from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per pair. Those boots bought at 5s. 5½d. had been resold to persons who were in the habit of contracting for the army, and one of the witnesses who had been examined had honestly stated that he had supplied five militia regiments with some of the boots thus cheaply purchased, and that the Government had paid for them at the rate of 12s. per pair."

The Government have been driving a profitable trade in the capacity of military bootmakers. They make boots, or buy them from the makers (it is the same thing), for 8s. 9d. a pair, sell them by auction for 5s 5d. a pair, and repurchase them from the Jew buyers at the rate of 12s. a pair. Such was the commerce that flourished under the storekeepership of Mr. Elliot, in whom a blind confidence was placed, which would have been unjustifiable had it been reposed in Aristides himself. In the matter of kits the system pursued at the notable shop in question was no less admirable than in the article of the boots, and no less commodious to the Hebrews. If the Jews are excluded from Parliament, they are certainly compensated in some measure by the handsome share the Government allows them in the pretty pickings of such places as Weedon."

It is satisfactory to learn that the Weedon establishment is to be swept away, as well as to hear from the Secretary for War that he has already abolished the clothing system and kit system, without waiting for the results of investigations which must be tedious in proportion to the extent and inveteracy of the corruptions that call for them.

In the matter of John Fitton's application to be discharged on habeas corpus—The applicant in this case is the man charged with having run away from Rhode Island, and conspired with his brother, who is supposed to have sailed for Europe, to defraud the partner of the latter out of some $40,000. The applicant, it will be remembered, was discharged by Judge Ingraham, and immediately rearrested by Officer O'Keefe. An affidavit was filed to the effect that the officer had arrested him without a warrant, and on that an order was issued for O'Keefe to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. O'Keefe made his return, and on it Judge Ingraham made the following decision to-day:

DECISION.

Joseph Keefe was cited to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in arresting Fitton after he was discharged on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Keefe made a return to the writ that he made no opposition to the discharge, and had no further return to make thereon, whereupon the prisoner was discharged, and before leaving the Court-room, without any warrant or process, Keefe again arrested the prisoner and carried him back to the same prison. If such a proceeding could be tolerated, the writ of *habeas corpus* would be of no avail, for, as often as a man was declared to be illegally imprisoned, he could be arrested on another charge and carried back to prison.

If Keefe had any authority to make the arrest he should have made it, and returned such authority as the cause of detention. He had no authority to make the arrest, and from his affidavit which he has now filed in extenuation of the act, he says he acted in pursuance of instructions from General Nye not to oppose the discharge, but as soon as he was discharged to arrest him on a charge of grand larceny. He also states that he thought it was his duty, as a policeman, to obey the orders of General Nye, and disavows any intentional disobedience of the orders of the Court.

The affidavit of General Nye is also submitted by Mr. Keefe. In that affidavit General Nye states that he is the attorney of Chester Moses, residing in Onondaga County, who was in partnership with the brother of the prisoner; that said brother absconded from that place and came to New-York; that it was ascertained that while here he was closeted with the prisoner for two days; that after the brother had sailed for Europe, the prisoner went to Onondaga for his brother's family, where he, the prisoner, was arrested.

The prisoner was afterward transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of this City, and at the request of Gen. Nye, was brought to his room and there examined by him. In the course of the examination, the prisoner admitted the receipt of money from his brother, for which money Gen. Nye obtained from him an order, and on the order received the money. After the service of the writ of *habeas corpus*, Gen. Nye appears to have had interviews with the attorney of the prisoner, and conversations took place between them as to the imprisonment of the prisoner and the money received from him.

Gen. Nye then instructed the officer to take the man to Court, to consent to his discharge and to rearrest him on a charge of larceny, and that he would appear and make complaint against him, and adds that he did not intend to have such rearrest made in Court.

The circumstance in which Keefe was placed by the positive instructions of his superior officer are such as to lead me to the conclusion that he acted in obedience to such orders, and in ignorance of the consequences of his act. And I am, therefore, disposed on this occasion to suffer that act to pass without imposing the punishment which otherwise the conduct of the officer would deserve.

The subsequent arrest was unwarranted. He had been in prison for some time, and when the writ was allowed was confined in the charge of Keefe, under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of the Police and the officers of the Police Commissioners. The order given by General Nye, who, at the same time, was acting as the attorney and counsellor of Moses, the complainant, was sufficient to excuse Keefe, although the propriety of such an order, under the facts as stated by him, cannot be conceded.

If the Commissioners had any charge against the prisoner it was due to the proper administration of justice and due to the prisoner, that such charge should have been returned to the Court in answer to this suit, and if the cause was sufficient the prisoner would have been remanded to the custody of the officer.

If there is any proceeding in the law which it is the duty of the Courts to preserve and protect with its full power, it is the writ of *habeas corpus*, and whenever an attempt is made to violate or evade the provisions of the statute on this subject, the Court should see that such attempt shall not succeed.

In this case, as Keefe has satisfied me that he acted under orders of a superior officer, and intended no disobedience of the orders of the Court, I deem it unnecessary to make any further order in the matter.

The order to show cause is discharged."

DIVORCE.

Martha Green vs. George Green.—In this action plaintiff asked for a divorce, *a vinculo*, for adultery. Defendant, in his answer, denied adultery, and charged that offence against plaintiff. The case was referred to Ex-Judge Peabody, who reported that defendant had not been guilty of adultery, or, if he had, plaintiff had conduced; but that the plaintiff had been guilty of adultery, as charged in defendant's answer. Judge Ingraham decided the case this morning, granting a divorce in favor of defendant.

The application of Mr. Rice for the custody of his infant child.—Taking the evidence in this case was continued to day.

William Johnson deposed that he lived at 308 Pearl-street, opposite Mr. Cooley's; that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Rice, having become acquainted with them in November last; he resided at Mr. Cooley's, and the Rices resided there when he did; he heard the Cooleys have family jars; had heard Mrs. Cooley use language unbecoming a lady; had heard her swear, and call her servants bad names; heard Mrs. Cooley say her husband frequented bad houses; had been offered ten dollars by her to find out where he went to; had been asked to get some one to do so; got a man named Jim to do so; knew that Mrs. Cooley told Jim that Cooley was in the shop dressing himself to go out, and that Jim was to follow him; Jim did so, and was absent about three-quarters of an hour, when he returned and stated that Cooley went to a house in Leonard-street; knew that Mrs. Cooley went to the house and asked for Frank Smith, the name Cooley went by; she was answered that he had been there some few nights back; he never knew Rice to be out late at night; never saw Rice and his wife together.

Mrs. Caroline Foster deposed that she lived at No. 26 New Canal-street; was married, and kept house; has known Mr. and Mrs. Rice for five years; did not know the Cooleys; the Rices lived at witness' house twice; the first time they lived there about three weeks; the last time six or seven weeks; knew the Cooleys by sight only; shortly after she became acquainted with the Rices they went to live with her; Mr. Rice paid his board to her while at her house—seven dollars a week for himself and wife; never saw anything of Rice's conduct until the last week that he was there; she had heard Rice ask his wife to go in the country, to which she objected; had heard her say she would not go to keep house, and that she would stay at the house of witness till she bettered herself; had heard Mr. Rice curse and say he would not pay her board if she stayed; had afterwards heard him ask her forgiveness; believed his general conduct to her to be affectionate; had never seen Rice in liquor; believed him to be industrious.

Cross examined—Went to Cooley's house about June last, while Rice was at witnesses' house, to tell them of Rice's treatment to his wife; did not say that Rice was beating his wife; stated that if Mrs. Rice was not taken away from the house she would not live long; did not say Rice was the most awful man she ever met; did not say if Cooley did not come to protect Mrs. Rice that she would be killed; stated that he was moving his furniture, and that he would not be long before he left; Cooley went to the house; Mrs. Rice and child then went to the Cooleys; Rice did not go that day; believes Mrs. Rice to be a chaste and virtuous woman, one of truth and sincerity, dutiful as a wife, and kind as a mother, of quiet disposition and amicable temper; had some difficulty once with Rice; did not strike him; told him to leave the house; had raised a chair to him, but had not struck him; had not advised Mrs. Rice to leave her husband and go to reside with a lady at Greenpoint; had told her to send for her uncle, Mr. Cooley; had been told by Mrs. Rice that her husband treated her badly; was in a passion when she told Cooley that Rice was moving the furniture; had been told by Mrs. Rice that she did not like him.

Daniel Benedict deposed that he lives at No. 25 Allen-street; was a salesman at No. 53 Chambers-street; I know the Cooleys about a year and a half; had heard Mrs. Cooley swear; heard that Cooley went to bad houses; knew that Cooley behaved with propriety in his own house; only heard Cooley quarreling once.

There was considerable other testimony, which was unfit for publication. The hearing will be continued to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

Harriet P. Loud vs. Warren Loud.—Reference ordered to H. H. Bullock, Esq.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Insurance Company—*The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of New-York et al. vs. the People of the State of New-York, John Jay and Charles G. Whitehead*—Motions denied.

Alleged Theft of a Valuable Letter from the Post-Office—Its Contents Missing.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before United States Commissioner J. Bridgham.

The United States vs. Louis Stern.—This is a case in which L. Stern is charged with having taken from the Post-Office in this City, on the 10th inst., a valuable letter addressed to L. Stein, No. 33 Park-place, containing certain coupons valued at $1,620, and with two other parties, Messrs. A. & J. New, concealing the same, knowing them to have been stolen. The only connexion which either of the last-mentioned gentlemen appears to have with the case is, that being merchants, they were offered the coupons, or received them in payment, and called on Ballen & Sander, at whose office they were made payable, to inquire if they would be paid. There was considerable interest attached to the case, for the respectability of the parties concerned in it.

Assistant District-Attorney Dwight appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Joachimssen and D. B. Taylor for the defendant. The Messrs. New, also, had counsel present.

The letter was dated at Frankfort on the Main, 26th of May, 1858, addressed, Mr. L. Stein, New-York, No. 33 Park-*lane*. It read as follows:

Sir: We have the honor to hand to you, inclosed by the order, and for account of Mr. Simon H. Hahle, of Hessen Cassel, the following Coupons, say:

23	Ohio and Pennsylvania Coupons—Nos. 647, 160, 170, three coupons each; Nos. 43, 446, 529, 646, 864, 913, 998, two coupons each—$35	$805
18	Ohio and Indiana Coupons,—Nos. 253, 425, 426, 608, 869, 871, three Coupons each—$35.	630
2	New-York and New-Haven Coupons—Nos. 1,439, 1,486—$35	70
1	Ross County Coupon—No. 20—$35	35
2	Milwaukee and Mississippi Coupons—Nos. 232 and 234—$40	80
46		$1,620

With which please carry out the directions given to you on the subject by the above-named firm.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
PROVIDENCIA,
Frankfort Insurance Company.
P. ROSSEL, Pr. Yansberry.

Julius Gerson, sworn—I am a merchant at No. 33 Park-place; have been in business since April, under the firm of L. Stein, doing an Importing and Commission business; have correspondents in Germany; know the Providencia Frankfort Company, in Germany; have dealings with them; they are forwarding agents and insurers of money and valuable letters sent to us; have had several letters from them; have received registered letters from them; they correspond with us through their officers. (Letter produced marked A.) I have seen signature of Mr. Rossel; he is an officer of the Providencia Frankfurt Company; I don't know what he is in the office; this signature is the same as that attached to other letters I have received from that Company. I am acquainted with the handwriting in the body of the letter as such as I have received from said Company; I received the letter shown marked A last Friday, in an envelope sent from the office of Messrs. Ballen & Sander, Bankers, 24 Exchange-place; we have done some business with them; received it by a young man from Ballen & Sanders' office; I have never received a duplicate of the letter; never have heard from the Providencia Frankfort Insurance Company since the 26th of May; last heard from them a short time before that; know Mr. Hahle, of Hessen Cassel; I have had business transactions with him in sending bonds, &c.; do not know Louis Stern.

Cross examined—I do business under the firm of L. Stein; my partner is L. Stein, at No. 33 Park-place; did not see L. Stern take the letter mentioned in my affidavit from the Post-Office; he never told me he had taken it; never saw him to my knowledge; never saw L. Stern or either of the News buy or conceal property; I think I have seen Rossel's signature twice; never saw him write.

Redirect—I made the affidavit, because I was informed what I believed credible testimony.

Charles G. Reque, sworn: Am book-keeper for Ballen & Sander; had seen Stern about ten or fourteen days ago, at their office; he presented a letter, and asked if certain coupons would be paid at their office or not; Mr. Stern asked the question, at the same time folding down the letter so as to cover the address, and pointing out the coupons; witness took hold of one part of it, Stern holding on to the other part; he asked the question in German; there was no conversation in English; witness answered that the Ohio and Indiana and the Milwaukee and Ross County, Ohio, coupons would not be paid, but would be exchanged for bonds; that the New-York and New-Haven coupons would be paid; witness then left, and in a quarter of an hour after he came back and found the letter lying on the counter; Stern had gone; witness put the letter in the drawer of his desk; in four or six days afterwards witness inclosed the letter, with a bill of Exchange, to Mr. Stein; the parties did not offer the coupons for sale, but merely asked for information; witness identified the letter produced as the one shown him in his office; he knows Mr. Gerson by sight, but does not know Mr. Stein; have known Mr. G. some years without knowing his name; had had some dealings; he bought a bill of exchange on Paris.

Mr. Eugene S. Ballen, of the firm of Ballen & Sander, sworn—Is a banker at No. 24 Exchange-place; does not know Mr. Stern or Mr. New; his eyesight is poor; he could not identify defendant; he identified the letter as the one shown to him by his book-keeper.

Richard Edward Ritter, sworn—Is a delivery clerk in the Registry department of the New-York Post-Office; he knows defendant; saw him on the 10th of July; he then obtained a letter; all registered letters are numbered on his register-book; witness produced his book, which contained the post-mark, date, where from, when delivered and the name of the person receiving letters; witness served a notice on L. Stein or L. Stern, and defendant appeared at the office on the 10th of July, and presented the notice; witness asked where he expected a letter from and where his residence was; he said from Germany, and he lived at No. 178 Grand-street; the letter was delivered to him, and he signed the receipt in the book, L. Stern; the letter was like the one shown, having a blue envelope, and directed in a German hand; it was from Bremen and sealed; all the letters are brought to him by the head of the office; a post-bill accompanies each letter mail, but they are made up differently from our (United States) way-bills; he delivers on an average two or three hundred registered letters daily; witness knew nothing of defendant or where he lives; the notices are all destroyed after being delivered.

Q.—*By defence*—If the signature on the notice and that on the letter did not correspond, the letter would not be delivered; he saw nothing but the outside envelope; did not see the letters opened; no postage was paid; did not see Stern but once; didn't remember the date of the notice; understand it was advertised; the envelope would show it.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was postponed to Monday at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93	50	Hud. Riv. R.R. b30	28¾
4,500	Virginia 6s	93	150	Harlem R. R.	11⅛
2,000	Nor. Car. St. 6s	96¾	300	Reading R. R.	45⅞
3,000	Missouri State 6s	85¾	165	Mich. Central R. R.	59½
1,000	California St. 7s	86¾	10	La Crosse&Mil.R.R	5
500	Brooklyn City 6s	97½	189	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17
6,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	88¾	495	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs '76	98	100	do b30	23¾
1,000	E. R.R. Ct. Bs'62	32	50	do	23⅝
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	85	100	do b30	23⅝
1,000	Har. 3d M. B.	55½	150	M. So. & N. I. p. s.	46
2,000	Read. R.R. Bs '86	67	450	do	45⅞
1,000	Ill Cent. R. bds.	86⅞	100	do s45	45⅝
14,000	LaC.&M.L.G. b.	31⅝	100	Panama R. R. b30	105⅝
1,000	do	31¾	105	do	105⅝
129	Bk. of Commerce	100½	36	Cl.Col.&C.R.R.e.d.	89
56	Am. Ex. Bank	106	105	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90
90	Park Bank	101	50	do s10	90
10	do	100⅞	26	do	89⅞
20	Metropolitan Bank	107¼	50	do s30	89¾
5	Continental Bank	97	25	do	89⅞
72	Phenix Bank	108	50	do b3	89¾
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99½	100	do s5	89¾
200	Penn. Coal Co. b60	80	100	do s10	89¾
210	Pacific Mail S. Co.	90	25	do	89⅞
50	do	90½	50	Clev. & Tol. R.R b60	37
125	do	90¼	210	do	36¾
535	N. Y. Cen. R R	85¼	400	do	36⅞
500	do b30	85⅜	500	do s30	36⅜
306	do	85⅛	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	77
100	do b30	85⅜	325	do	77⅛
50	do s5	85¼	250	do b15	77⅛
100	do s60	85⅛	100	do b15	77⅝
50	Erie Railroad b60	18¾	150	do b60	77⅛
100	do	18½	50	do b30	77⅛
250	do	18			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	LaC.&M.L.G. s10	31½	20	Panama Railroad	105½
2,000	do	31⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36¾
162	Pacific M. St. Co.	90½	100	do b60	36¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	85⅜	50	Ill Central R. R.	77
100	do	85⅜	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R. R	28⅜	30	do	90⅛
20	Harlem Railroad	11⅛	5	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	77⅛
300	Reading Railroad	45⅜	800	do	77⅜
100	do s15	45⅜	50	do b30	77⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	59⅝	100	Mil. & Miss. R. B.	17
100	Mich. S. & N.I.R R.	23¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	L. C. & M.R.7s	30	15	Beekman F. I. Co.	108
1,090	C of Maysville 6s	40	10	East River F. I. Co.	94
3,000	T. of W.(Wis.) 8s	35	20	Ocean Bank	94¼
10	Etna F. I. Co.	101	10	Amer. Ex. Bank	106

Friday, July 23—P. M.

The *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, July 10, arrived here at noon to-day. Her market advices are only three business days later than by the previous arrival. The Cotton trade at Liverpool is reported steady, while the Manchester report is scarcely so active. The Grain and Flour markets continue firm, although the English harvest weather is reported good. The markets at London and Liverpool seem to be supported by reports of drouth on the Continent and the general conviction that prices have seen their lowest point for the season. The English Funds had lost ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The market for Discounts without variation from the previous report. The English Bank return of Bullion is $2,645,000 less, and the French Bank $3,900,000 more than on the previous reports. Of American Stocks in London, Messrs. Baring remark:

"The American Stock market remains quiet, without any marked variation in prices. Massachusetts and Maryland Sterling are scarce and in demand, the former at 102@103, the latter at 92@94. Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 78@80; Bonds, 83@85. Virginia Dollar 6s and Sterling 5s, 82@84. Boston City 4½ ℘ cent. Sterling are in some demand at 92@93. New-Orleans Consolidated Bonds offered at 73. Little demand for Railroad Bonds. Illinois Central shares still at 25 discount. Canada 6s, 113@113½; Nova Scotia, 106; New-Brunswick, 106. Grand Trunk Shares, £10 5s.; Bonds, 74@75; Preference Bonds, 95@97."

Satterthwaite, in his Weekly Circular, says:

"The Market for American Railroad Securities in London continues very depressed. Illinois Freeland bonds have been freely offered for sale, at a reduction of 2@3 ℘ cent. Construction bonds remain steady, at a decline of 1 ℘ cent. Illinois shares were sold down to 29 discount, but have recovered to 24 dis. count. There is more disposition to sell Erie bonds of all classes, and low prices are submitted to. There is a steady demand for Pennsylvania first and second mortgage bonds, which holders are refusing to meet at present quotations. Consols are 95⅝@⅝ for Monday, and 96⅛@⅝ for Account 5th August."

And Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:

"The market for American Securities still continues without activity, and nothing has occurred during the past week of sufficient importance to claim particular notice:"

United States 6 ℘ cents	1867–1868.	103	@105
United States 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	1868.	102	@104
Alabama 5 ℘ cent. Bonds		78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	1868–1872.	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds		90	@ —
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Stg. Bonds		101	@103
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. Stock	1886.	93	@ 95
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Stock		78	@ 80
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	1877.	82	@ 84
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	divers.	79	@ 81
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	1886.	81	@ 83
Virginia 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	1888.	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent	1875.	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent	1875.	74	@ 77
Illinois Central 7 ℘ ct., Freelands	1860.	72	@ 74
Illinois Central shares		26	@ 24 d.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent	1860.	82	@ 84
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent	1869.	82	@ 84
Michigan Central shares		50	@ 55
New-York Cen. 6 ℘ c. not conv	1883.	81	@ 83
New-York Cen. 7 ℘ cent. convert.	1864.	91	@ 93
New-York shares		76	@ 78
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 1st mtge.	1867.	85	@ 87
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 3d mtge.	1883.	65	@ 67
N. Y. and Erie Shares		15	@ 17
Panama 7 ℘ cent. 1st mtge., St. Bs.	1859.	96	@ 98
Panama 7 ℘ cent. 1st mtge. St. Bs.	1865.	88	@ 90
Penn. Central 6 ℘ cent., 1st mtge.	1880.	88	@ 90

The *Times* of Friday says:

"Illinois Central and New-York and Erie were firmer, with the following sales: Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. 1875, 79; Illinois Central shares, 24½ dis.; New-York and Erie 7s, 65; Pennsylvania Bonds, 2d mort., 87½."

The demand for Money in our own market is slack to-day, even at the low quoted rates of 3@4 ℘ cent. on call, and 3@5 ℘ cent. on bills 60 days to 6 months. The discrimination in favor of short dates is not so marked as it was a week or two ago. Several of the old Wall-street banks have relaxed their rule, being unable to fill up their lines with short bills. The demand for Exchange for the steamer *Fulton* is met at 109¾ on London; 5.12½ on Paris. The attempted advance in Sterling to 110 ℘ cent. has been given over, and the best of the drawers, who want to sell at all, are accepting 109¾. On some of the North of Europe capitals the rates are stiffer. The positive engagements of Bullion for this steamer thus far amount to $350,000. The markets for Cotton, Grain, Flour and Sugars continue firm, though less business is accomplished to-day on account of the reduced stocks on sale.

There was a little less firmness shown at the Stock Exchange this forenoon, than on yesterday, though the ultimate closing in the afternoon was firm again. The Galena dividend of 4 ℘ cent., announced by telegraph this morning, created partial disappointment with some parties who were sanguine, without, we think, proper data, of 5 ℘ cent. instead. The Directors have resumed their dividends within two months after their last exhibit of ways and means, when the Company professed to have but a small cash balance in hand. Their improved business in June and July has given them the means of paying 4 ℘ cent., without forcing results or borrowing the money, and this after providing $70,000 for their August interest. The moral effect of this upright and commendable course should be even greater than a 5 ℘ cent. division. We believe the Rock Island Company will follow the example in October, and without aiming at more than 4 ℘ cent., will make that rate certain and legitimate. This will make two Western resumptions in less than twelve months after the great crisis. The Michigan Central will probably follow in December. The rate of 8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum ought to be as acceptable in a season of cheap money, like the present, as 10 ℘ cent. in ordinary years. The first effect of the Galena announcement was to bring forward a few sellers below 90 ℘ cent; the lowest being 89½ ℘ cent. In the afternoon the stock returned to 90¼@90½, firm. New-York Central was steady at 85¼@⅜. The declared June earnings are less by about $35,000 than was estimated at the time. They reach $465,504, as against $571,536 in June, 1857. The difference is not material to the August dividend, which will unquestionably be as heretofore, 4 ℘ cent. The official declaration will probably be made about Tuesday, 3d August, and books of transfers close in anticipation on Saturday, 31st instant. The demand continues firm for Rock Island shares, although there was some realizing on yesterday's advance at the early Board. The stock left off 77⅞@78 ℘ cent. Toledo and Southern Michigan were again firm in price, but with less activity than on Thursday. Pacific Mail shares brought full prices, 90¼@90½, and Panama 105⅝. Some considerable parcels of the latter have been taken of late on European orders. The transfers to foreign names since the reopening of the books amount to 1,400 shares. Illinois Central brought 77 ℘ cent. in the afternoon. LaCrosse Land Grants are firmer, leaving off 31⅞ sales. There is less business in State Stocks; prices steady. Missouris, 85⅝@⅞ ℘ cent. City Bank shares keep in request. Sales of Phenix at 108; Metropolitan at 107¼; American Exchange at 106; Park at 101 and 100⅞. Bank of Commerce at 100½; and Continental at 97. The books of subscription for $300,000 increased capital stock of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in this City, on the 2d of August, and will continue open for fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed. The half-yearly dividend of the St. Nicholas Bank is 3½ ℘ cent., payable Aug. 2. The Brooklyn Bank divides 5 ℘ cent., Aug. 2.

We have received the New-Orleans Custom-house return of the Foreign Importations at that port, for the Treasury year ending June 30. They compare with the previous year:

	1858. June 30.	1857. June 30.
In Foreign Goods	$15,066,017	$23,054,111
In Foreign Specie	4,621,246	1,927,039
Total	$19,687,263	$24,981,150

The falling off in the entries of Foreign Merchandise is equal to 35 ℘ cent., which is 7½ ℘ cent. more than the rate of decrease at New-York.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$3,892,401	$4,378,697	$1,679,300
Thrown on Market	3,723,966	4,726,364	1,918,424
Since Jan. 1.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$55,099,846	$59,946,512	$27,189,683
Thrown on Market	54,615,871	55,897,378	32,918,994

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Manf. of Wool	1,567	$492,069	150	$42,269	595	$188,320
Manf. of Cotton	483	108,142	125	33,043	222	43,920
Manf. of Silk	831	810,197	23	34,659	75	51,878
Manf. of Flax	338	67,301	40	14,981	146	33,590
Miscellaneous	173	68,347	201	8,292	133	49,660
Total	3,332	$1,546,056	539	$133,244	1,171	$372,368
		133,244				1,546,056
Total entered		$1,679,300	Total Marketed			$1,918,424

Messrs. Taylor Brothers quote Land Warrants active, thus:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre.
160 acre warrants	90	93
120 acre warrants	79	82
80 acre warrants	90	93
40 acre warrants	110	115

Burlington and Chicago Report—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the extracts made yesterday from the recent annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, by one of your cotemporaries, I notice the indebtedness of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company is put down among their assets at $466,500, and the following statement is made in reference to the purchase of the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, running from Galesburg to the Mississippi:

"Reference is made to the proposed purchase of the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad—about forty miles from Galesburg to the Mississippi, opposite Burlington—which they now use under a lease. It will be remembered that this negotiation was made the subject at the annual meeting of the Peoria and Oquawka stockholders of sharp discussion, and resolutions of a censorious character were passed, accusing the managers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road of using coercive measures in the negotiation. The managers now say in their report, that their choice lies between building another road, or using this one as lessees or owners.

We now use it as lessees, but the embarrassment of the Peoria and Oquawka Company may result in its passing into the hands of bondholders who may not permit us to use it. We think it bad policy to construct any competing road except as a last resort, and especially so in this case, where we have such large pecuniary claims on the road, which would be destroyed or seriously injured by the competition."

You will oblige me by stating that the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company do not acknowledge any such indebtedness; on the contrary, steps are now being taken to have the accounts between the two Companies legally adjusted, and when accomplished I have no doubt it will be ascertained that our Company does not owe them a dollar. Our contracts and accounts have already been submitted to the most intelligent Railroad men in the country—who are also of that opinion. If, however, on a legal adjustment of our accounts, it should be made to appear that we owe them anything, we shall be ready to liquidate it at the proper time,—therefore it is idle for them to mislead the public by such statements.

At the recent meeting of our stockholders, held in Peoria on the 16th ult., it was unanimously resolved that we would *not* sell the west end of our road to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, or to any other parties; which should have put a *quietus* on the agitation of that subject, unless that Company has some way of consummating a purchase of part of a railroad without the consent of the stockholders.

CHAS. A. SECOR,
President of the Peoria & Oquawka Road.

We have reason to know that Mr. Secor is clearly in the right of this controversy. The gross misstatement of the relations of the two roads, in the recent report of the Burlington and Chicago Company, we hold to invalidate the general value of the report for truth and fairness.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

Real Estate....Friday, July 23.

By order of Court in the case of Francis B. Cutting *vs.* John Thompson and the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this City, Mr. Ludlow sold under foreclosure, mortgage $36,275, a vacant lot of ground on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, and running through to Broadway, being about 56½ feet by 140. We reported this plot of ground as having been sold some two months ago to R. W. Montgomery, Esq., for $40,000. We knew nothing about this sale, but it was probably allowed to be foreclosed in order to perfect the title. It was bought by Mr. Montgomery at the amount of mortgage above named.

By order of Court in the case of Hannah H. Hone *vs.* Chas. S. Matthews and others, Mr. Ludlow sold "all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land," on the east side of Chrystie-street, 75 feet south of Stanton-street, being 25 by 100 feet. The Sheriff's advertisement says nothing about any improvement on this "lot," but we can testify to a five-story brick house on the front, some 25 by 50 feet, and also a carriage-entrance underneath, and a three-story brick house in the rear. Tenement property, we presume, but both house and neighborhood look very decent. It was bought by George H. Peck, for $9,350.

By order of Court in the case of Elizabeth Judah *vs.* Caleb F. Lindsley and others, Mr. Ludlow sold 3 lots on Eleventh-avenue, as follows: No. 1, on the west side, 50.2 feet north of Forty-eighth-street, 25.1 by 100 feet, J. A. Page, $1,025. No. 2, adjoining on the north, J. C. Page, $975. No. 3, on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth-street, same size, J. C. Page, $1,600. The first two are on the grade; on the corner are 3@5 feet of rock. In the avenue there is a railroad where there should be a sewer.

By order of the Court in the case of Columbus Hart against Thos. J. Walsh, and others, Mr. Ludlow sold another one of the Sheriff's "lots." As we generally make a point of looking at all these "lots," we discovered on this particular one a very respectably-looking three-story high-stoop brick house, lot 18.9 by 98.9 feet on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 223.6 feet East of Third-avenue. Bought by the plaintiff in the suit, C. Hart, for $1,100 over a mortgage of principal and interest, $4,939 16, say, for $6,039 16.

Messrs Raynor & Blackwell report the following sales and exchanges of lots, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, lately sold by Mr. Miller, as follows:

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, bought by R. W. Martin for $190, and now sold by him to Mr. R. H. Hutton for $300.

The balance of the same front, 7 lots, bought by R. Latou for $220 each, to the same, at an advance on the seven of $350.

Adjoining the above, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 8 lots, bought by Charles G. Havens for $105 each, sold to the same for $150 each.

This completes the purchase by Mr. Hutton of the entire block between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, and Eighth and Ninth avenues.

R. W. Martin, Esq., also bought the whole front of 8 lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, for $1,365. Also, 7 lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $764. These 15 lots he has now sold to M. A. Jacobs for an advance of $550.

The above resales, before taking title, suggest to us that slow thinkers at a fast sale will only win the second prizes, especially if it happen in the "heated term."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 24
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 28
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 31
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
Austria	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 2
America	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
American Empire	New-York	Galway	Aug. 17
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 10
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 14
Jura	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New-York	July 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 28
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Indian Empire, for Galway—Louis Janin, New-Orleans; Alexis Janin, do.; Timothy McCarthy, Mrs. James Whillier, Bermuda; Miss Annie Whillier, do.; Wm. McKeon, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Mary McKeon, do.; John Coats, Mrs. Ann Coats, Thomas Coats, Mrs. Jane A. Buckley, Miss A. Buckley, Master Buckley, Bridget O'Connor, Catharine McDonald, Philip Weaver, P. O'Dowd, Wm. Bleakley, Mrs. Dunn and child, and 98 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from Liverpool—Miss Bewler, A. Brerton, P. M. Hurel and lady, Miss Binkler, H. A. Smyth, lady and daughter, Theodore Simpson, A. Simpson, H. Barber, D. H. Meeks, Thomas Bewler, L. Wald, C. T. Hardy, A. G. Conant, J. C. Murdock, Edmund Ackroyd, F. Mensing, Paul Loliliac, J. C. Frost, Robert Strathery, Charles Simpson, Thomas Bool, I. Lambert, C. Muller, E. Oelbermann, J. O. Bartholomew, Mr. Hagar, Mr. Benab, Mr. Peauene, C. F. Stone, H. Stowell, C. Thomas, Captain Brittan, J. M. Martin, G. A. Hearn, D. F. Withers, Hon. Judge Mcdougall, Marquis R. Prats, Mr. Swanwick, Mr. Marshall, C. E. Fuller, Mrs. Carreras, Wm Thompson, Mr. Poissonnier, H. E. Tompkins, H. B. Northrup, Thos. R. Russell, H. Yarr, Captain H. Lord, T. Gentil, R. Ressel, J. P. Fellows, Mr. Homdsquin, Alex. Fielder, Mrs. Bellward and two children, Phillip Hill, Mr. Iveson.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas—Dixon Blyth, Mrs. Mary Ann Stevens, Miss Catharine Stevens, Leon Primillos, Hurilio Sariol, Pompey Sariol, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Mola, Mr. Buenewa, Mr. Varona, Miss Anna Varona, Henrique Varona, Mr. Frederica, Fredrico Frederica, Gregorio Masordol. The Anita Owen also brings as passengers the Italian Opera Company, the following are their names: Luis Cerroderseki, Michel Paroda, Mrs. Luisa Carrante, Miss Mary Carrante, Miss Isabel Carrante, Philip Albertaggs, Mrs. Matilda Albertaggs, Mrs. Terisa Gupicie, Miss Helen Gupicie.

In brig Austins, from Almeria, (Spain)—A. R. Johnson, of Middletown, Conn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4 49 | Sun sets.....7 23 | Moon sets.....3 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 25 | Gov. Island. 7 14 | Hell Gate.....8 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Indian Empire, Courtney, Galway, W. A. Sale & Co; Edinburg, (Br.,) Cummings, Glasgow, E. Craig; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Steamer Ann Eliza Robinson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships Lauzanne, Williamson, Greenock, R. R. Barthold; Compromise, Child, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Brunette, Leniken, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Gem of the Sea, Miller, Malaga, Galway, Casado & Teller; Clifton, Lewis, Richmond master; Ven Berg, (Old.,) Muller, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.

Brig A. Swift, Avery, Maracaibo and St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners Tiger, Clark, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. B. Knudson, Squire, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Cannon, Rooke, Para and a marker, Corning & Bento; Swan, Dill, Baltimore, Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Thos. Holcomb, Lozier, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Jos. Frances, Bennett, Georgetown, M. Bedell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, Washington, via Baltimore 40 hours. 22d inst., at 10 A. M., off Hog Island, passed steamship Roanoke, hence for Norfolk.

Steamship America, Wickman, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 1:05 P. M. July 12, passed bark Maria, bd. W. At Liverpool, ships Brandywine, Tubal Cain, Br. ship Lady Havelock.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albany, Kenney, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Eastern State, Kilburn, London 35 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced light winds from W. to S. during the entire passage; had much fog on the Banks—saw no ice. July 4, lat. 48 40, lon. 37, signalized ship Constantine, stg. E.; same day, passed ship Eddystone, stg. E.; July 9, on the Grand Bank, boarded Fr. fishing schr. Jean Ambroesiha, of Granville, all well, with 12,000 fish; July 11, lat. 46 52, lon. 52 25, passed a large 3-masted steamer, stg. E. S. B., showing British colors; July 18, lat. 41 59, lon. 65 25, signalized ship Empire State, Briggs, from Liverpool June 2 for New-York; same day, spoke whaling schr. Oread, of Provincetown, 7 mos. out, with 160 bbls. oil—all well. July 19, lat. 41 47, lon. 66 50, spoke brig John C. Ives, from Providence for Picteu; July 2, passed ship South Carolina, from Rotterdam for New-York. The E. S. took a pilot from boat J. M. Waterbury, off George's Bank.

Ship Robena, Marlin, Glasgow and Greenock June 14, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced heavy W. S. W. gales to the Banks—since, light winds and fogs.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Ham.,) Herting, Hamburg June 1, with mdse. and 282 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Ship Charter Oak, of Searsport, Carver, Liverpool June 2, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had light winds and calms, with fog.

Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool May 31, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. June 5, off Nine Heads, in Irish Channel, spoke ship Rockingham, from Liverpool for Boston. June 20, lat. 50 40, lon. 30 30, spoke brig Clyde, from Newport for Halifax. The C. saw four large icebergs to the N. and E. of Cape Race.

Ship Louisiana, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 260 passengers to C. Lubling. Had one birth on board during the passage.

Ship Arabia, (of Brunswick,) Harding, Havre June 9, with mdse and 386 passengers to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Williams, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Cordelia, Bishop, Liverpool July 11, with mdse. to order.

Ship Sarah, (of Boston,) Smith, Trieste 64 ds., and Gibraltar June 20, with mdse. to J. P. Dutilh & Co.

Bark Harmer, ———, Cienfuegos, with sugar, &c., to master—anchored in the lower Quarantine.

Bark Ebon Beaulieu, (Old.,) Fessenfeldt, Bremen 49 ds., in ballast, with 149 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Bark Matagorda, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Providence, with coal.

Brig H. Means, Herrick, Elizabeth City, N. Y., for Boston, with coal.

Brig Austins, (of Thomaston,) Sprague, Almeria, (Spain,) June 16, via Gibraltar June 23, with lead and cork to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Emily, for New-York.

Brig Anita Owen, Ray, Nuevitas July 11, with sugar and molasses to Thos. Owen & Son.

Schr. Ben, McCready, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. John Ruggles, Ryder, Calais 12 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Pocomoke, Munroe, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to B. Blossom & Son. Sld. in co. with schr. Watson, for New-York.

Schr. A. Emmerson, Berton, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Chief, (of Yorktown,) Trader, Remedios 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. G. W. Saunders, Farwell, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. John Castner, Johnston, Galveston 30 ds, with cotton to C. P. Leverich.

Schr. Corinne M., Jones, Salem 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Ann Flower, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Keren Happuch, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rondout, for Newbury'pt.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Glover, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamship Indian Empire, (Br.,) Courtenay, for Galway.

WIND—S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23—Arr. ship Orizimbo, Nickerson Portsmouth. Barks Young Turk, Taylor, Malaga; Lucy Redding, Liverpool; Island City, Stevens, Galveston; brig Lanzarotte, Harriman, Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, July 20, lat. 40, lon. 69.

New-Orleans—ship from New-York for Liverpool, July 18, lat. 40 46, lon. 65 06.

News Boy—brig, 4 ds. from Fayal, with passengers, for Rio Janeiro, July 1, lat. 35 50, lon. 31.

St. Peter—ship, from New-Orleans for Barcelona, June 23, off Gibraltar.

Vesta—brig, 30 ds. from Galveston for Boston, July 18, lat. 32 17, lon. 77 53.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, July 11, bark Emma Lincoln, Yates, for New-York, ldg. Brigs C. H. Kennedy, Randall, do., do.; Hidalgo, Whitmore, do.; Crawford, do. do.